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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following on Mr. O'Donnell:

We gave last week, from the *Hindoo Patriot*, the leading points of Mr. O'Donnell's "case." That it should have made a stir in the Indian papers was inevitable; for that young gentleman is blessed with a capacity for intrigue, and a skill in advertising himself, that ought long ago to have made the fortune of an "O'Donnell Fund," or some similar enterprise for the reward of oppressed merit. Many of our readers will remember the astonishing success of the first flight of his precocious genius in the line of insubordination, when he got every paper in India to notice the malicious tissue of insolence and misrepresentation, for which he procured fame by sheer force of pushing, under the title of the *Black Pamphlet* A forcibly-worded article in the *Calcutta Review*—which was afterwards confirmed and made even stronger by some letters from the editor of the review which appeared in the *Englishman*—demonstrated the utterly untrustworthy nature of that precious production. Of a similar character was another sensational pamphlet on Behar, which attracted much attention mainly from the astonishment felt by Anglo-Indians at the sight of a member of the Indian Civil Service fouling his own nest in such an audacious manner. Mr. O'Donnell, aided by his brother in Parliament, seems to have considered it to be his mission, first to discredit the Indian administration of the hated Saxon; and secondly, to become a famous martyr. When Lord Hartington spoke of Lord Salisbury in the Liberal meeting at Blackburn on Saturday one of the free, and enlightened gentlemen present shouted out "Give it, him hot! We fear that a somewhat similar sentiment will be felt in regard to Mr. O'Donnell by most Anglo-Indians, who have not usually very lax notions of discipline. And the most lenient will feel that, in such a case, sparing the rod would result, not only in spoiling the child, but in very serious injury to the interests of the public service.

Mr. O'Donnell has taken furlough with a view it is said to agitate his case in England.

WE TAKE the following items of Indian intelligence from the last number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*:

Mr. E. J. Khory (Inner Temple) has passed the Final Examination of the Inns of Court, held in Michaelmas Term.

Mr. C. N. Bannerji and Mr. D. K. Ghose (Lincoln's Inn) and Mr. Jitendra Nath Bannerji and Mr. Mahomed Refique (Middle Temple) have passed the Examination in Roman Law, held at the Inns of Court in Michælmas Term.

Mr. M. D. Karangia has passed the M. R. C. S. (London) Examination.

Mr. Phani Bhushan Mukerji, of Dacca (Univ,College), has passed the B. Sc. Examination of the University of London in the Second Division.

Mr. G. C. Bezbaroa has passed the 1st M. B. Examination of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. P N Roy has passed the Preliminary Examination of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

Mr A L Sandel and Mr. Tamiz Uddin Ahmed have passed the 3rd M. B. Examination and Mr. M. L. Dey, the 2nd M. B. Examination, of the University of Glasgow (Medical Department).

Mr Aziz Ahmed has matriculated in the University of Glasgow.

Mr Ashutosh Chowdhry, M A, has joined St John's College, Cambridge.

Mr Namas vapam Tyagaraja, of Ceylon, has joined Christ's College, Cambridge.

Mr Narendra nath Mitter has joined the Middle Temple.

Mr S P Singha has joined Lincoln's Inn.

Mr B P Chowdhry, Zemindar of Nuddea, who some months ago entered the Tee Side Engineering Works, Middlesborough, is working satisfactorily, and has been advanced in the workshops He looks forward to establishing a manufactory on his return to India.

Arrivals—Mr U D Bannaerji, from Calcutta, for Medicine; and Mir Mahomed, from Delhi.

Departures—Rajah Ram Pal Singh, for Oudh; Kumar Gajendro Narayan, M R A C, for Kuch Behar.

We regret to announce the death, at Gwalior, Oct 20, of Mr Syed Waris Ali, of Christ's College Cambridge, who returned to India last year. He was the only son of a high official of Gwalior, and his friends had looked forward to his having a useful career in the service of the Maharajah. His death is much lamented in his own country and numbers attended his funeral. His refined and amiable character will long make him remembered by his English friends

THE FIRST IMPORTANT division of the new German Parliament has resulted in a serious defeat for Prince Bismarck. A vote was proposed for the expenses of the Chancellor's proposed Economic Council for the Empire. The late Reichstag rejected this vete by 153 to 102, and in the latest, although Prince Bismarck spoke twice in its support, and said its rejection would "throw contempt on the nation and political life," the vote was refused by 169 votes to 33. The majority included National Liberals, Progressists, Secessionists, the Centre, the Poles, and Guelphs.

A DEPUTATION from the Liverpool School of Cookery has asked the educational authorities that practical cookery might be made a subject for girls in the standard, and that a grant should be allowed. Earl Spencer said they would see if cookery could be put in a different category to the other specific subjects. Mr. Mundella added that there would be much difficulty in making it compulsory in country schools; but he pointed out that the Department had already urged that it was a subject which should be taught at the trainings olleges for female teachers. In India the home is the best school for cookery.

THE LANDHOLDERS of Ireland claim compensation for the loss of income, which the new Land Act has inflicted upon them. The arguments in favour of compensation may be briefly summed up as follows: The State, by the agency of the Land Court, takes a sum of nine or twelve millions in the shape of reductions of rent out of the pockets of the landlords and gives it to the tenants. This it does for State purposes—on the plea that such an appropriation of money is necessary for the government of Ireland. If that is so, ought not, it is asked, the State to pay? When the West India slave-trade was put down on the score of righteousness and mercy, the slaveholders were indemnified for their losses to the amount of twenty millions. There is nothing, even in rack-renting, which scandalises humanity in the same way that the slave-trade scandalised it. Why, therefore, it is inquired, is the State to be permitted now, as it was not permitfed then to be generous at the expense of private owners?

TUESDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

THE TATWABODHINI PATRIKA for the current Bengali month has the following:

We are glad to observe that Babu Raj Narain Bose's "Hindu Theist's Brotherly gift to English Theists," which is a European reprint, published by Messrs Williams Norgate of London and Edinburgh of the first half of his old publication entitled 'what is Brahmoism?' with very little addition and alteration, has been very favorably received in England The Rev. Charles Voysey, in one of his letters to the Babu says: "I have read with the deepest satisfaction your essay on Theism. It ought be called a marvel of English composition, so happy have you been in the selection of words and so admirably clear in expressing your thoughts, I believe it will command the assent of all Theists, though here and there on minor points there would be a slight difference of opinion.' 'The Truth Seeker,' a liberal Unitarian paper edited by the Rev John Page Hopps' thus notices the work: "One of the best expositions of Theism we have yet seen; full of clear thought and fine feeling. We are promised Theistic Selections from the Bible and hope to see it as an instalment of a much needed work." It is no small praise to a native of Bengal that "one of the best expositions of Theism" in the English language should come from his pen. The "Inquirer" the Chief organ of the English Unitarians in its issue of the 16th July last has a long commendatary review of the work. The reviewer says: "We welcome this little gift from an altered and spiritually minded Hindu Theist, and would assure the author that we have read it with unqualified approval. * * * Theism as he presents it to us is indeed a noble rational and beautiful faith and his statement of it is clear and concise. * * * The essay before us presents Theism in its purest and highest form stripped of the legends and superstition which degrade and deform more or less all the great historical religions of the world. Our own Christianity embraces the noblest sentiments contained in this essay with its spirituality, its catholicity, its high and pure morality, its universalism we are in full sympathy.' After quoting a passage from the book the reviewer remarks: 'These are true and noble sentiments. Would that the mass of mankind were ready to appreciate and receive them.'

We congratulate the author on this favorable reception of his work in England. He well deserves the encomia.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Bhupati Roy. He was a very able judicial officer, and was highly appreciated by the High Court.

THE LARGEST ROOM in the world under one roof and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. By day it is used for military displays; by night for a vast ball-room. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it.

F. SIEMENS proposes to adapt the toughened glass made by his process to the manufacture of street lamp-posts, water mains, and other articles made of cast iron. He claims that his glass is stronger than iron castings, imperishable, and incorrodible. The cost per pound, allowing more profit to the maker than can be obtained from iron, is twice as much as the cost of the latter, but the specific gravity is so much less that the consumer will be able to obtain glass articles about 30 per cent. cheaper than similar goods in cast iron.

THE VALUE of the gold and silver production of the United States during the twelve months ending June 30, 1880. was 75,000,200 dols., being 36,000,000 dols., gold, and 36,000,200 dols. silver. The total for both metals is almost the same as that for the preceding year; but the distribution is different, there being 3½ million dols. less of gold raised, and the deficit made up by an increased quantity of silver.

THERE has been in existence for many years a curious periodical called the *New Moon*, the contributors of which are said to be inmates of lunatic asylums. In the pages of this periodical Bedlam breaks lose in both prose and verse. We have not seen this periodical, but we see an account of it in the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*.

WEDNESDAY 28TH DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice a case of false economy. Formerly as there was one Judge for the Small Cause Courts of Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah, so there was one Head-Clerk for all the three Courts who received a salary of Rs. 150 a month. If we are not mistaken similar arrangements existed for similar groups of Small Cause Courts in other parts of the Province. The fiat has gone forth that the pay of Small Cause Court Clerks shall be reduced to Rs. 100 a month, and effect has accordingly been given to the order and the reduction has been carried out. While the interests of the present incumbents have been materially affected, there is no saving of expenditure to the State, for instead of one Head Clerk for three Courts, there are now three Head Clerks for three Courts on a salary of Rs. 100 each. This is penny-wise and pound-foolish economy.

THERE were 376 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 17th December, of which 69 were from cholera, none from small-pox 107 from fevers, 55 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, 13 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from convulsions, 24 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Sixteen children were still-born, 58 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 67 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 12. The average of daily mortality was 53·7. We are glad to notice the fall in the rate of mortality from cholera.

WE HAVE received a communication regarding the loss entailed upon the under-tenure holders who hold lands around the *Dhokrar Beel* in the Barasat Subdivision of the 24-Pergunnahs. The cultivable area referred to aggregates 20,000 bigahs of good arable land, for which rent is paid to the zemindars, but the tenure-holders who year by year cultivate and sow them do not reap the fruits of their labour and outlay, for as soon as the plants begin to shoot up they are submerged by water from the adjacent rivers. Relief can be afforded to the cultivators by raising a protective embankment. If we remember aright the Beel was inspected by some officers of the P. W. D. at the instance of a Sub-divisional Officer of Baraset and an estimate was formed and submitted, but we do not know why the matter was shelved. We hope the attention of Government will be drawn to this subject.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Babu Sreesh Chunder Bose, Zemindar of Choa, in the district of Moorshedabad, has liberally come forward to bear the expense of maintaining a Civil Hospital Assistant and of supply of medicines for the relief of his fellow-villagers, who are suffering from the prevalence of malarious fever in the district.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the *Times of India* joins in the protest against the orientalization of education in the Punjab. Our contemporary says: "We trust that the Government of the present day will not fall into the pitfalls which were seen and avoided by their predecessors half a century ago; and even if the Government of India should recommend the establishment of an Oriental University for the sanction of the Secretary of State, we trust that he, at any rate, will see his way to refusing it." We say *ditto*.

LANCASHIRE is turning its eyes to Bombay. It is stated that some Lancashire capitalists and manufacturers intend building a mill in Bombay, of almost the same size as the Anglo-Indian or the Empress. Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee have undertaken to advance them £40,000 at 9 per cent. interest for five years, provided the building is constructed on freehold land or land equivalent thereto, and that the mill is insured for double the amount

of the advance, in offices approved by Messrs. Hormarjee.

THURSDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

INSTANCES have lately come to light of Indian children being sold as slaves in Persia and a recent discovery of the kind has resulted in the issue by the Persian Government of stringent orders to the authorities at the chief seaports. For the future no Indian boy or girl in charge of a Persian subject will be permitted to travel inland from a Persian port without previous notice to the British representative and full inquiry into the circumstances of the case. Any Persian subject evading these conditions will be liable to fine and imprisonment.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

A CORRESPONDENT suggests for the consideration of the Nuddea Epidemic Fever Commission the necessity of opening up the Bagarkhal running between Halisahar and Kanchraparah, the villages on the banks of which have suffered greatly in consequence of the silting up of the khal.

THE CORRESPONDENT who complains of the conduct of the sub-postmaster of Ilsoba-Mundlye will get his grievances more easily redressed by applying to the Post Master General of Bengal than by ventilating them in the columns of a newspaper. The last channel should be had recourse to when every legitimate resource might fail.

WE HAVE RECEIVED an interesting official memorandum on the cultivation of the Carob tree, but we regret we cannot make room for this lengthy communication.

AYUB KHAN reached Khaf on the 14th instant on his way to Meshed, whence he goes to Teheran. It is rumoured that the Amir was detained at Ghazni by illnes.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

FROM A comparative abstract of Salt Revenue received from the Press Commissioner's Office we learn that the total amount of salt on which duty was levied exclusive of excise duty and miscellaneous receipts for the eight months from April to November 1881 was 1,82,25,000 mds., and the duty levied on the same was Rs. 45,919,000. Of this amount exclusive of miscellaneous receipts and excise duty Bengal yielded Rs. 17,364,000, Inland customs Rs. 11,007,000, Madras Rs. 9,512,000, Bombay Rs. 7,101,000, Sindh Rs. 269,000 and British Burma Rs. 763,000.

IN OUR NOTICE of the existing arrangements obtaining in the P. W. D. of Bengal regarding the employment of Assistant Engineers and Supervisors there were some typographical errors which we have been requested to correct. The number of Sub-Engineers under each local Government is 3-16ths of the whole establishment of upper subordinates and not 3-10ths, supervisors 5-16ths and not 5-10ths, and overseers 8-16ths and not 1-5ths.

THERE WERE 335 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 24th December, of which 38 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 90 from fever, 54 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents, 23 from pthisis and asthma, 18 from convulsions and spleen diseases, 26 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nineteen children were still-born, 47 died between the age of 15 days and under one year; 71 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14 and the average of daily mortality was 47·8.

FRIDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT solicits the attention of the Magistrate of Burdwan to the deplorable condition of th road which runs from the Boinchee station to Koolingram, which is a respectable village. The road if properly made and maintained will not only benefit this village but many others in its vicinity.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Pubna that a numerously attended meeting of the native community of that station was held there on the 26th instant. We cannot make room for the report *in extenso*; but we give below an abstract of the Resolutions passed. The Meeting passed five Resolutions. The first Resolution expresses the gratitude of the meeting to His Excellency the Viceroy for proposing to confer upon the people of this country the boon of local self-government; the second protests against the proprosed appointment of the District Magistrate to be the Chairman of the District Board, coupling it with a condition that in case any Government Officer be appointed he should hold no other office; the third affirms the necessity of an elective system for the appointment of members to the District Board; the fourth urges that the functions and powers of the existing Committees should be enlarged with a view to their amalgamation with the District Board. The last adopts a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor.

WE ARE sorry to notice that Mr. Cornell, Judge of Midnapore, has resigned the Service. He was one of the first competition-wallahs. He did not distinguish himself much as an executive officer, but he did admirably as a Judge.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Kumar Gojendra Narain, cousin of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, who has returned to India after studying in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester for four years. We hope he will find useful occupation in the developement of the agricultural resources of his cousin's territory.

AS WE had announced before Mr. Ashanuddin Ahmad, son of the late Nawab Amir Ali, has been nominated to the Bengal Civil Service for this year. He is a well educated gentleman and has been called to the bar.

SATURDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THIS MORNING'S GAZETTE OF INDIA notifies the retirement of Mr. Allan Hume from the Bengal Civil Service. In him the Government loses a most able, meritorious and faithful officer. But we hope the country will still derive the benefit of his services. We believe he does not proceed to England but will stay in this country, and earnestly hope that he will lend his able pen and tongue to the dumb millions, whom he ruled so long, in the assertion of their rights and the promotion of their interests. A nephew of Joe Hume he has the true ring of honest John Bull in him.

THERE WAS a very interesting meeting of the Mahomedan Literary Society on the 28th October last, a full report of which we have received but cannot publish for want of space. Mr. H. W. McCann delivered an instructive lecture on "Celestial measurements," which was interpreted in Urdu by Newab Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur. Dr. Hœrnle proposed thanks to the Newab for taking the trouble to interpret the lecture, and the lecturer in seconding the motion said:

If it were a difficult task to explain clearly in simple language abstruse mathematical methods, it was ten times more difficult to translate dry technical explanations and complex scientific terms into fluent Urdu on the spur of the moment; and if they had given him (the lecturer) a cordial vote of thanks for lecturing to them, they ought to give the Nawab a vote of thanks ten times as cordial for rendering the lecture intelligible to them in their own tongue.

We entirely concur.

THE BANKS of Bombay unlike the Banks of Calcutta give more holidays to their establishments than those authorized by law, and legal proceedings are accordingly threatened. It is said that Messrs. Volkart Brothers presented Council Bills to the amount of five-and-a-half lakhs at the Bombay Bank, and that institution being closed, the Bills were formally protested; the firm in question, it is stated, may claim interest close on seven hundred rupees. The Secretary of State's contract provides that the Presidency Banks shall not close their offices on other than authorized holidays, and they will certainly make themselves liable if they infringe this condition. But the Calcutta case is different.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Government of Bombay has at last recognized the claims of Professor Bhandarker to the chair of oriental languages in the Deccan College. It has yielded to the force of public opinion. But why has it made the appointment temporary? Sir James Fergusson ought to act independently in matters of this kind. Let him look to the example of Lord Ripon.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the *Bharati* for the month of *Pous*. It is now at the head of our vernacular magazines, and its chaste Bengali and chaster morals are quite refreshing. The contents of the present number are varied, interesting, and very readable.

THE WEEKIST of the *Saturday Eveniny's Englishman* produces a letter addressed "to the Superintendent of the poor ragged negleckted and Bland man," and then argues, "if this is the result of high education we had better descend to a lower stage." Logically one would say of what is called "high" or good enough let us have something higher or better, but the *Weekist* seems to have an inherent tendency the other way. Gravity is strong in him.

THE GOOD people of Calcutta felt two smart shocks of earthquake this morning at about 7-30 A. M. The shocks lasted about four minutes. The oscillation was from east to west. A correspondent at Simlagore near Panduah informs us that the earthquake was felt there lasting about 6 minutes.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition from the inhabitants of certain villages in the districts of Hughly and Burdwan proposing a Branch Railway from Howrah to Burdwan passing through such populous villages as Jonye, Tarkesshur, Haripal and others. The petitioners solicit that the scheme may be recommended to the Bengal Central Railway Company.

WE ARE glad to observe that Dr. Ramdas Sen's Sanskrit address to the Oriental Congress at Berlin is noticed in the *Academy*.

WE HEARTILY WELCOME the appearance of *Psychic Notes*, the first spiritual organ started in Calcutta. As spiritualism seems to be considerably agitating the educated native mind, we shall watch the *Notes* with pleasure and interest.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Punjab Customary Law, in 3 Vols., by C. L. Tupper, c. s. 2. Report of the Protector of Immigrants for St. Lucia for 1880. 3. Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for 1880-81. 4. The Aborigines' Friend for December 1881. 5. Tables of Rates for Private and Press Massages supplied by the Director General of Telegraph. 6. Army Circulars for 30th November and 31st December 1881. 7. Report of the Standard Life Assurance Company for 1880. 8. The Kuch Behar State Almanac for 1882. 9. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. I. Part II. No. IV for 1881. 10. The Annual Report of the Bowbazar Aided Vernacular School for 1880. 11. Ramayana, Ayudhya Kanda in Original Sanskrit, Bengali Translation No. 5, Published and distributed *gratis*. by Protap Chunder Roy. 12. Bharuti for Pous 1288 B.E. 13. Suchitra Shishu-Shikha—or Illustrated Infant Teacher in Bengali, by Sen and Mullick. 14. Girija—a tale in Bengali, by Taruck Nath Biswas. 15. Adhyatwa Ramayana, translated from the Sanskrit into Bengali by Boli Chand Gossain and published by Dwarka Nath Chunder & Co., No. 1. 16. Mahabharatha, Translated by Kristodhone Bidyaratna, Nos. 3 to 6.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, December 26.—The *Standard* publishes a telegram that one-fourth part of the town of Cronstadt has been destroyed by fire. The catastrophe is attributed to Nihilists.

28.—The Scots Fusiliers will embark on beard the troopship *Orontes* at Capetown this week, to proceed to India. A proclamation has been issued that notices to quit sent by Post shall constitute good service in the proclaimed districts of Ireland. *Obituary.*—Justice Lush.

29.—Five special resident Magistrates have been appointed to supervise the disturbed districts in Ireland, to report upon the working of the Peace Preservation Act, and determine whether the local constabulary and military are adequate for carrying out the same.

30.—A seizure of arms has been made at Listowel. A leader of an extensive secret society of marauders has been arrested at Macroom. The documents seized included plans for the projected murders of rent-paying farmers.

Vienna, December 27.—Friendly diplomatic relations between Austria and Roumania have been resumed, the latter having given a satisfactory explanation with reference to the Danube navigation dispute.

Algiers, December 29.—The French troops have pursued the insurgents into Morocco. Fighting is now proceeding.

Cairo, December 26.—The Khediye opened the Assembly of notables to-day. In his speech he urged moderation and a programme of instruction and progress, and that international obligations should be respected.

Paris December 29th.—M. Rochefort has been acquitted of a charge brought against him of libelling M. Challemel Lacour the French Ambassador in England.

29th.—The Anglo-French treaty of Commerce Commission commenced daily sittings on Saturday.

Berlin December 29th.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* publishes an article to-day in which it says that a community of purpose in uniting the policy of the three Empires would be a solid guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1882.

RETROSPECT OF 1881.

ANOTHER twelve months have passed away, and by that space of time the world is nearer to the sea of eternity. The past year will be remembered as a Year of Peace, Plenty, and Progress. The whole world with some insignificant exceptions here and there was at peace during the past year, but generally speaking if there were no armed demonstrations without, there was restlessness within. There was a tremendous upheaving in Russia. The Nihilists of Russia assumed a formidable attitude. They hatched a diabolical conspiracy against the reigning Czar, and His Imperial Majesty fell a victim to it. The hydra-headed monster raised his head in Germany, but he was put down with the iron hand of Bismarck. In America there was no internal rising, but the foul hand of an assassin, labouring under some imaginary personal griev-

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ances, aimed a deadly blow at the life of its first citizen. The whole civilized world shrieked when President Garfield fell. A good and great man has passed away! England was agitated by a convulsion in Ireland. The Irish peasants were wrought upon by a cry of three Fs. for the land, and the Government was led to believe that if the concessions asked for were made, the excitement would pass away. The agitators established a Land League, and they incited the peasantry to overt acts of violence. The Government pursued a policy of conciliation, but it has not succeeded. Mr. Gladstone offered discontented Ireland a radical Land Bill, and while it has accepted the Bill, it shews no signs of contentment. On the contrary the Irish agitators would be content with nothing short of the separation of Ireland from England. They want an Irish Parliament for Ireland. They want what they call political emancipation. How far England is prepared to make this concession it is not for us to say, but it is clear that the Irish problem, notwithstanding the Land Act, is as far from solution as ever. On the other hand the Irish landlords denounce the Land Act as a confiscatory measure, and demand compensation. The phases of the land question in Ireland have a peculiar significance for India. In France there was a party commotion, and consequent change of ministry. M. Gambetta has become the virtual Dictator of France. The French were not altogether idle spectators of the life-drama on the world's arena. They have practically annexed Tunis. The Great Powers of Europe have been to all intents and purposes silent on the subject, though Italy has ineffectually raised its voice against the aggrandizement of France. China was threatened with a war with Russia, but the quarrel between the Celestials and the Muscovites has been amicably settled. There was a fearful struggle between Peru and Chili, but America has interposed its authority for a reconciliation. The Transvaal difficulty of England has been patched up, but the fire does not seem to be altogether quenched. The year, however, closed with peace smiling over the world.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

As steam and electricity are diminishing the distance between India and England, this country is coming to be more directly governed by the sovereign land. The only fear is that it may be embroiled in the party politics of England. Lord Hartington seems to have said the other day that it was an advantage for India to be looked after by the political parties of England, and it would certainly be an advantage if Indian questions were decided on the broad grounds of right, justice, and humanity. But unfortunately there is too much reason to fear that India may be sacrificed to party interests and party contests. The fate of the cotton question is an example. During the past year India occupied a fair share of England's attention. But the Parliamentary strength of India is considerably reduced. Some of the best Parliamentary friends of India are now in the ranks of the Ministry. Lord Northbrook, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Fawcett are now members of the Government, and though it might be supposed that whilst in power, they would be more useful to India, their influence on the course of Indian affairs does not seem to be now so much felt as it was when they were out of power. On the other hand the Conservative leaders do not evince that enthusiastic interest in India as the Liberal statesmen we have named above did. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote speak of India solely from a party point of view, and they are not at all steady in their attention to Indian matters; Lord Lytton as ex-Viceroy was expected to take a lively interest in India, but His Lordship seems to care only for his own reputation as regards the late Affghan War; Mr. Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary of State for India, is almost reticent. Thus the prospects of India in Parliament are not at all cheering. But it cannot be denied that the English Press is now more active about India than before. The great monthlies open their pages to discussions of Indian questions. The *Times* and the other morning papers also devote greater space to the ventilation of Indian grievances than before. The London *Statesman* with the incisive pens of Mr. Knight and Col. Osborne made strong appeals to the British public on Indian questions, and enlisted the sympathy of some of the foremost public men of England, but unfortunately for this country it has fallen through for want of adequate support. There are, however, retired Anglo-Indians who are conducting the Indian compaign with unabated zeal, to wit, Mr. J. Dacosta, Mr. William Digby, Mr. James Routledge, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge. We wish the Indians, who are in England, would co-operate with them in this good work. Of course they are for the most part students, and they are not therefore qualified to shoulder the musket, but we are glad to say that they are not idle. They are doing something in their own way at the meetings of the National Indian Associations. Lord Northbrook has headed an important movement to bring the Indian students into a closer and more familiar contact with the higher and more intellectual ranks of English society. The debates in Parliament on India during the past year were chiefly confined to the Affghan War, the evacuation of Affghansthan, the Affghan War Estimates, the Kabul Correspondence, the Indian Budget, and the Indian Opium Monopoly. There were also occasional interpellations regarding jail mortality, increase of drunkenness, mortality in Assam plantations, and similar questions of local importance. It was Lord Lytton, who took an active part in the Affghan debate in the Lords. In fact it was brought on by his own motion. The debate was one of the most exciting that had taken place of late in the Upper House. His Lordship's object was chiefly to vindicate his Affghan policy, and his speech was remarkable for its rhetorical finish. He was supported by the two gladiators of Parliamentary debate, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury. The other side was represented by the Duke of Argyll, the Earl Granville, Lord Selborne and others. But the result of the debate was barren. No one was convinced that the Affghan War was a righteous one, or that the policy of the present Government should be reversed. It was simply a war of words. The debate on the Kabul Correspondence was also of a speculative character. There were some good speeches on both sides, but not so good as on the previous occasion. The debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons was by no means in keeping with its importance. The Budget was submitted at the fag end of the session, although repeated attempts had been made by members interested in Indian affairs to bring it on earlier. The Irish Land Bill blocked the way. The attitude of Lord Hartington was genial, but his Lordship generally essayed to skip over all important questions. His Lordship simply followed the lines of the Financial Statement of Major Baring, but did not condescend to touch upon the great principles of Indian finance and administration, which usually crop up in Parliamentary debates on the Indian Budget. The debate, though continued for two nights, was tame. The only member, who infused any spirit into it, was Mr. O'Donnell. There was a strong muster of sentimental philanthropists in the House on the opium question, and we are sorry to say that Lord Hartington retreated from the vantage ground, which he had formerly occupied, in respect of this subject. His Lordship had rightly stated before that the opium question was not so much a commercial or a moral question as a fiscal or financial question. The traffic in opium with China could not be stopped by the fiat of England; it will go on notwithstanding any vote in the House of Commons; if the Indian Government should retire from the trade, private speculation would take its place. As for the moral question, it could not be solved by the Parliamentary vote. In the first place opium-smoking was not so demoralizing as dram-drinking, but whether it was so or not England could no more prevent the Chinese from smoking opium than the Chinese could prevent the English from drinking liquor. It was, therefore, futile to raise the moral question. But the fiscal or financial question was all-important for India. The Indian exchequer derived an annual revenue of eight millions from opium, and how could it be expected to sacrifice it? If England wanted to stop the Indian trade in opium, it should make good the loss, and until Parliament was prepared to vote the money, it should not raise the question. But unfortunately Lord Hartington, during the last session, seemed to give way to the pressure put upon him. His Lordship would not interfere with the opium trade, but said that he would consider whether the Government monopoly ought not to be dispensed with, forgetting that the abolition of the monopoly would be attended with loss of revenue to the tune of two millions per annum. From his later utterances it would appear that His Lordship is awakening to the gravity of the situation and to the mistake he has committed by encouraging the agitators. Of the CottonDuties, it is enough to say that they are doomed. Regardless of all considerations of expediency, justice, and morality Her Majesty's Government seem to be determined to sacrifice India in this matter at the altar of Manchester. The only other Indian question, which was agitated last year in England, and which is of grave practical importance to India, is the proposed abolition of the Indian Council. A greater mistake we fear cannot be committed than to do away this buffer between England and India. Its abolition would place India entirely at the mercy of the waves of party conflict in England.

POLITICAL.

During the past year the evacuation of Affghansthan by our army was completed. The march back was carried out with great care and forethought. It was feared that the health of our troops might suffer on the way, but Sir Donald Stewart's arrangements were excellent. Having washed our hands off at last, we felt ourselves at ease. But the horizon of Affghanisthan had not cleared up. There was a cloud still over-hanging it. When Lord Lytton selected Abur Rahaman to fill the throne of Kabul His Lordship considered him to be the strongest man in the whole country, who would be able to hold his own and at the same time loyal to the British Crown. But no man could say what a moment might bring forth in Affghanisthan. Ayub Khan, the son of Shere Ali, plotted for the throne of his father, and he unfurled his banner at Kandahar. His success was easy, because it was the officers of Abdur Rahaman, who went over to him and betrayed their master. But Abdur Rahaman was prompt and boldly met Ayub. The result was success to the Amir's arms beyond expectation. Not only did Abdur Rahaman rout Ayub and his men, but he restored order in Kandahar. Ayub has fled to Persia, and if appearances may be trusted, his prospects have been entirely destroyed—he has fallen perhaps never to rise again Abdur Rahaman is ruling Affghanisthan with an iron hand—some say with a cruel hand, but a stern policy is necessary to keep down the contending elements in Affghanisthan. It was at one time rumoured that the aid of our Government had been invoked by Abdur Rahaman and that it would be given. But we did not believe this rumour, and it gave us no small satisfaction to find that we were right. We do not know whether any application had been really made by Abdur Rahaman to our Government for assistance, but the rumour was contradicted by Lord Hartington the moment it was mentioned in Parliament. But though our Government wisely abstained from interfering with the affairs of Affghansthan, its anxiety on the subject was not removed. The rapid success of Abdur Rahaman had, however, an assuring effect. Affghanisthan quieted, our Government had breathing time to attend to its own legitimate business. In the beginning of the year the public mind was considerably excited by the publication of Kabul Correspondence. It proved a veritable mare's nest. It did not throw any new light upon the relations subsisting between Yakub Khan and Russia. There was certainly abundant evidence to shew that Russia sought to tempt Shere Ali, and as subsequent events proved she tempted him to his own destruction. If the corrospondence demonstrated any one thing more clearly than another it was the tortuous courses of Russia. But [illegible] nothing new. As for Yakub Khan he [illegible]ch to the British Government, nowithstanding the *allurements* of Russia, and we must [illegible] that our

Government judged him too hastily. During the year there was a temporary ebullition in the Sonthal mind in connection with the Census. The Sonthals had been previously worked upon by a Fakir, who predicted that their Raj was at hand, and the Census enquiries acted as a match which ignited the fire. But the action of the Bengal Government was prompt, judicious, and decisive, and effectually suppressed the conflagration. There were some raids on our Assam and North West frontiers, but they were not of much significance. Two great measures of the highest political import were carried out during the year, we mean the rendition of Mysore, and the installation of the Gaekwar of Baroda. The restoration of Mysore had been promised by Lord Halifax, and it fell to the lot of Lord Ripon, who in many respects resembles the old Whig statesman, to give effect to that promise. The covenant of restoration has been wisely and liberally arranged under the advice of Sir John Gordon, the late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who has himself been appointed British Resident in the Court of Mysore, and the new *regime* has commenced work under good auspices. Mr. Rangacharlu has been appointed the Dewan, and that enlightened officer has begun to work in right earnest. Under the advice of Sir John Gordon he has initiated a policy of sound economy and introduced the indigenous element in the administration of the country. He has also given a sort of informal Parliament to Mysore by inviting the representatives of the people to discuss public affairs at certain intervals. At about the end of the year His Highness the Gaekwar was installed on his guddi. This auspicious event was celebrated with *great eclat*. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay performed the ceremony. His Excellency said, "the continuance of the dynasty of Baroda in the person of His Highness was a fresh proof of the will of the Empress that native States should be continued in integrity and independence. Descended as His Highness was from Pilaji Rao, the gallant founder of the family, his adoption was willingly accepted by Government." His Highness replied to the address in suitable terms. He acknowledged his obligations to the British Government, which had placed him on the throne, to Sir Richard Meade and Mr. Melville the British Residents, and to Sir Raja Madhava Rao, the Minister, for the successful manner in which his State had been administered by them. The installation of the Gaekwar is a vindication of Lord Northbrook's Baroda policy, and the brilliant success which has attended the administration of the State by Sir Raja Madhava Rao is also a vindication of Native statesmanship. May the Princes of Mysore and Baroda live long and confer on their people the blessings of a wise and beneficent rule! The relations of our Government with the other native states during the year were of the usual placid character. During his tour in Rajputana in November last Lord Ripon took occasion to enunciate his policy towards the Native States. His Lordship said, "I am firmly convinced that the maintenance of these native States is of no less political importance to the Government of England than it is to the people of those States themselves." His Excellency remarked that the paramountcy of the British Government imposed a sacred obligation upon it. It is bound to see that "the inhabitants of the native States do not suffer from mis-government or oppression." But his Lordship declared that while it is the bounden duty of the British Government to secure the welfare and happiness of the subjects of the Native States, that object should not be attained by force, coercion, meddlesomeness, or threat, but that it should be accomplished through the humanizing, civilizing, elevating and beneficent influence of education. If Indian statesmen in the past had borne this solemn truth in mind, there would not have been so much bloodshed, rapine and plunder, so much heart-burning and discontent, and so much stain on the bright escutcheon of British glory.

LEGISLATIVE.

The legislative mill was pretty active during the year. Mr. Whitley Stokes, the Law Member, retires in April next, and he is consequently desirous to pass the great measures, with which his name is associated. There are several important Bills on the anvil, such as the great codification measures, we mean the Transfer of Property Bill, the Easements Bill, the Alluvion Bill, the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, the Indian Companies Bill, and a few others. All these measures are of the greatest practical importance, and too much care and thought cannot be bestowed upon them. Mr. Stokes is a great jurist, and has doubtless brought vast juridical lore to bear upon his work. But the question is whether the country is ripe for his scientific treatment. In the first place the abstruse principles which he enunciates, and the nice distinctions which he makes, are not comprehensible to English-educated natives of even more than average intelligence, far less to natives not inured to the European mode of thought. We do not deny that these Bills contain many important and valuable provisions; that they tend to solve many doubts and uncertainties; that they aim at a high standard of civilization, but the legislator who pitches his aim too high is apt to miss his point. If Mr. Stokes' object be by codifying our law to make the law clear, to define accurately the rights of the subject, and thus to prevent or reduce *litigation*, we fear the accomplishment of that object will be as distant as ever. His codes as they have been framed are calculated to place the people still more mercilessly than ever in the hands of lawyers. Then, again, some of these measures are copies of English statutes, and the condition of things in this country differs so widely from what it is in the United Kingdom that they do not fit in well enough. For instance the Indian Trusts Bill is based on ideas of trust, bequest, devolution of property, and management by no means consistent with those, which prevail among natives of this country. In the same way the Indian Companies Bill seems to entirely ignore the frauds and abuses, which flourish in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the English statute, and which deter the capitalists of this country from embarking in joint-stock enterprise. If Mr. Stokes had fairly understood the suspicions and ideas, which fill the native mind on the subject, he would not have surely propounded such a Bill as the one before us. Two most important Bills were passed during the year, we mean the Factory Bill, and the Negotiable Instruments Bill. The first was passed at the instance of the Viceroy. His Excellency was doubtless actuated by a benevolent motive in passing the Bill, but there was an unholy alliance between Manchester and the Exeter Hall, which made the Indian public suspicious, particularly as no necessity for the measure was felt beyond the precincts of Bombay. But some material alterations were made in the Bill before enactment, which greatly modified its original rigorous character. Then the Negotiable Instruments Bill was also passed into law. As Mr. Stokes said in Council this Bill had been considered and reconsidered several times. As far as the natives are concerned we must confess that it is not calculated to do any harm, inasmuch as the Native Hundies will continue to be governed by local usages and customs. Considerable excitement was caused among the native community of these provinces by the introduction of a Bill relating to the emigration of labourers into the labour districts of Assam. We have so recently in these columns laid bare the beauties of this Bill that we will not repeat what we have said. The Bill would have been hurried into law but for the timely protest of the British Indian Association, and the manly stand made in Council by the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore. Both the Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and His Excellency the Viceroy made a generous concession to the prayer of the native public, and the Bill was referred back on the motion of the Maharaja to the Select Committee with the memorial of the Association. It remains to be seen what action the Select Committee will take on the subject. There is another important Bill before the Council affecting the vital interests of the Hindu public, we allude to the Hindu Wills Bill. That Bill will be extended to all India. We hope Mr. Stokes will take this opportunity to repair the mischief done by the Act of 1870. By far the most important measure, which signalized the legislative session of the past year, was the Bill for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. It is a redemption of the pledge of the Liberal Government to emancipate the vernacular press of this country. Lord Ripon's concession is unconditional, this fact greatly enhances its value. The Bengal Council was not much active during the last year. Sir Ashley Eden is sound on the subject of legislation. He justly holds that a redundancy of laws does more harm than good, and so he does not like to grind the legislative mill to boiling heat. The only Bill of the Bengal Council, which evoked the opposition of the local public, was the Calcutta Municipal Bill, in which certain obnoxious clauses were inserted by Government, notwithstanding the loud protest of the member in charge and the general public. The Viceroy has given his assent to this Bill, not without an expression of disapproval. The Bengal Rent Bill occupied a large share of public attention during the past year; it was before the Governor-General in Council when the year closed.

FINANCIAL.

The conclusion of the Affghan War and the withdrawal of our troops from that country enabled our Finance Minister to look about himself. Major Baring, the new Finance Minister, was called upon to submit his Budget for the ensuing year, though he had not been quite five months in office. He is a hard-headed, thinking man, not given to day-dreams, or to flights of imagination; he comes from one of the first houses of business in Europe, and as might be expected from his hereditary training and early associations has brought business qualifications of the highest order. His Budget was a plain, matter-of-fact statement, and its beauty consisted in its brevity. He did not overload it with figures, which in his predecessor's hands tended only to obscure and mystify what he meant to elucidate. In taking charge of the Indian Exchequer his first work was to reform the system of accounts and to ensure accuracy in the despatch of business. The sad blunder in the Affghan war estimates, which shipwrecked the reputation of Sir John Strachey, exposed the weak points in our accounts system, and Major Baring energetically applied himself to remedy them. As regards the Budget itself, the great disturbing element in it was the Affghan war expenditure, which aggregated 20 millions, of which England consented to pay £5,000,000. England's contribution has by no means been proportionate to her share in the transaction; in fact she alone was responsible for the policy, and yet the payment made by her represented only about one-fourth of the total cost of the war. The Budget figures beautifully exposed the hollowness of Sir John Strachey's estimates, for in lieu of a surplus of nearly half a million there was a deficit of 6¼ millions. What a moral did these figures point! Major Baring did not attempt any fiscal changes during the past year. He took the existing sources of revenue and made due provision for current expenditure. He said: "The Government of India is of opinion that at the present moment when the embarrassment caused by the partial occupation of a foreign country hangs as a dead weight on the whole financial situation, it would be inopportune to attempt any reforms in the fiscal system. It would certainly be imprudent to sacrifice any existing source of revenue, however insignificant. The consideration of any changes must, therefore, be postponed until military expenditure is reduced to its normal limits." Major Baring was right. But he said enough to shew that he will pursue an honest policy. He boldly came forward and gave bodily form to that shadowy child of Sir John Strachey, we mean, the Famine Insurance Fund. Major Baring reviewed the position of Indian Finance, and said that 'though apparently the financial condition of India was prosperous, still in reality it was not so. He pointed to the loss by exchange, to the precariousness of the opium revenue and to the periodical outbreak of famine. There was one point in his estimates, regarding which we expressed grave doubts and misgiv-

ings, we mean the arbitrary cutting down of the opium revenue to 6 millions net. This was done in obedience to a fiat from the Secretary of State. What the practical issue of this fiat will be the next Budget will doubtless disclose. The Finance Minister is a warm advocate of economy, and he justly lays the greatest stress upon army expenditure. We believe that moved by him the Secretary of State has taken in hand the report of the Army Commission, and means to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Commission. Another measure of economy ordered by the Secretary of State has been the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court. During the year a four per cent. loan of 3 millions was floated, which was taken up at Rs. 104-12 ans. per cent. One of the burning economic questions during the year was that of bi-metallism, and an International Congress sat at Paris to consider the subject. India is vitally interested in it. She was represented at the Congress by Sir Louis Mallet, the permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. He supported Bi-metallism, as indeed it is the only solution of the exchange difficulty of India, but unfortunately Mr. Gladstone does not look upon the doctrine with a favourable eye. He is wedded to the old orthodox idea of monometallism. Happily the tide of public opinion in England has set in strongly in favour of bimetallism. Some of the highest economic authorities have become converts to it. But unfortunately the Paris Conference separated illustrating the moral of Rasselas—they came to a conclusion in which nothing was concluded. During the past year the Finance Minister took a most important step in the execution of public works. An arbitrary limit has justly been put by Parliament on Public Works expenditure, and Major Baring has therefore called to his aid private enterprise for the construction of Railways and canals. He has initiated a liberal policy for the encouragement of the employment of private capital, and to him we owe the accession of the famous Rothschilds to the guild of Indian enterprise. Major Baring has also generously come forward to encourage local industry by purchasing Government stores in India. These two form the most important financial events of the past year.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

The last year was practically the first year of Lord Ripon's administration. His Lordship passed his noviciate in the first six months of the previous year. Unfortunately he was taken seriously ill at about the close of the preceding year, and was therefore obliged to abstain from work for some time. His Lordship did not return to the capital till late in January, and under medical advice did his work quietly and leisurely. But his Lordship did not allow any important question to pass without his knowledge and sanction. More than a year and a half has passed away since his Lordship has assumed the charge of Indian affairs, and he has already impressed his mind upon it. According to all accounts he is a capital man of business; he carefully reads all papers laid before him, and while he pays almost deferential attention to his colleagues he generally takes a broad and liberal view of all questions, and does not hesitate to insist upon what he considers the right view. In the transaction of business in the Executive Council his Lordship has introduced a new method. Hitherto the practice was for the Member in charge or the Departmental Secretary to state a case before the Council, but Lord Ripon as President of the Council makes the statement himself. This implies that not only does his Lordship study every question, but also masters it. The distinguishing feature of his Lordship's transaction of business is that he allows full lattitude to the local Governments, and aims at justice in all cases. He takes a warm interest in his work, and is resolved to discharge his duties thoroughly, conscientiously, and in perfect accordance with the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation. Perhaps his only weak point is that he is too deferential to the Secretary of State—he does not like to fight with the India Office. This is to be regretted, for if the Viceroy fairly holds his own, we do not think that the India Office can easily dislodge him. But it is to be borne in mind that as the present Viceroy and Secretary of State belong to the same party, they are in many matters in accord with each other. During the brief period Lord Ripon has been at the head of the Indian Government many important questions have come under his Lordship's consideration. It has devolved upon his Lordship to dispose of the report of the Famine Commission, which has given him an opportunity to study the tangled web of Indian administration. As an outcome of the report of the Famine Commission his Lordship has restored the Agricultural Department, issued new orders regarding the settlement of the land revenue, and introduced some minor administrative changes. By far the most important measure initiated during the year was the extension of the decentralization of finance, and the concession of local self-government. The success of the decentralization policy of Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton has encouraged the present Government to extend its operations, and good results may fairly be expected from it. But we fear there will not be substantial gain to the people, unless they be allowed a voice in the administration of the finances. In that view we advocate the establishment of Provincial Councils for the management of the finances. This could be easily done by the enlargement of the basis of the Executive Councils of Bombay and Madras, and by the concession of a Financial Council to Bengal and the other Provinces. But Lord Ripon has declared himself most emphatically in favour of local self-government in the administration of local funds. It is a large-hearted measure, and we hope it will be carried out in the spirit in which it has been conceived. The whole country has welcomed it with pleasure, and the local Governments seem to be disposed to give it a fair trial. The only weak point in the scheme is the power which it proposes to vest in the District Magistrate, who according to the Resolution of the Government of India will be the Chairman of the District Board. As we said before a more effectual method than this could not be devised to bring the whole scheme into a dead-lock. Far better that the District Judge should be the Chairman than the District Magistrate, if the Government be not prepared to allow the Board to elect their own Chairman. The administration of the provinces proceeded on the lines already laid down. Madras lost its new Governor within a few months of his assumption of his high office. Mr. Adam was an able and energetic man, and during the short time he held the helm of the Madras Government he shewed much sympathy with the people. He has been succeeded by a Liberal statesman of the highest repute. Mr. Grant Duff has but just commenced his rule, and it is too early to say how he will turn out. He has, however, began in right earnest. Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, has not done so well as he at first promised to do. He seems to be more in the hands of his Council than it was hoped he would be. His quarrel with the city corporation regarding the Contagious Diseases Act has been most undignified. In matters of legislation he has not been happy, as he seems to be somewhat arbitrary and capricious, and some of his measures have been disallowed by the Secretary of State. His attitude in the now notorious Maharaj case has neither been legal nor just. But personally His Excellency is said to be courteous and amiable. The three Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are in the last year of their reigns. Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, an able man, but exceedingly narrow-minded and somewhat lazy, did not much distinguish himself during the past year beyond shewing still more indifference to the interests of the people. Sir Robert Egerton, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has certainly done better than his brother of the North-West. He had heavy work during the Affghan campaign, and he did it well. He has been painstaking and conciliatory, but he has not evinced much liberal sympathy. Sir Steuart Bayley was taken away from Assam and posted to Hyderabad, the mystery of which we have not yet been able to solve. Mr. Elliot has succeeded him, and although we objected to his appointment, because it involved gross injustice to the Bengal Service, we must do him the justice to say that he has done his work well. Mr. Bernard is working admirably in British Burma. Mr. Morris is following his routine in the Central Provinces. But in no other province did the Local Government show so much vigour and activity as in Bengal. We have neither time nor space to go into details, but the reader will find many of them recorded in our columns for the past year. The greatest merit of Sir Ashley Eden's rule is that he pays equal attention to all departments of his Government. The finances were flourishing, works of public utility, railways, canals, and roads were carried out with vigour, education both liberal and primary was warmly encouraged, jails were improved, public health was taken care of, the administration of justice carefully watched, and arbitrary and obstreperous officers in many instances put down with a high hand, new means were provided for the training of judicial officers, and measures adopted for the remuneration of ministerial officers on a uniform system. By far the most important measure undertaken by the Bengal Government during the past two years has been the proposed amendment of the Rent-law, and in respect of it we cannot help saying that the Lieutenant- Governor has not been wise in inciting a war of classes, for it will come to that, where there was peace. One of the leading features of His Honor's rule has been the stimulus given to local officers to see their districts with their own eyes, and Sir Ashley Eden has set a good example in his own person. His ability, judgment, common sense, vigour and independence are so much appreciated by Lord Ripon that His Lordship looks upon him as a model governor.

GENERAL.

If peace reigned during the year, plenty also smiled over the land. The harvest was abundant, and there was a general fall in the prices of provisions. Such a year was peculiarly suited to the enumeration of the population. Elaborate arrangements were made by the several Local Governments for the taking of the Census, and the Government of India appointed a central head for the supervision of the whole work. Mr. Elliot was first appointed to this central office, but on his nomination to the Chief Commissionership of Assam Mr. Plowden has taken his post. This was the second general Census taken, and the people have become somewhat familiar with it. Still among the ignorant mass there were all sorts of misapprehensions and misconceptions. Some thought that they would be packed off to Russia, Affghansthan and where not, some that they would be made to pay a poll tax, others again that they would be offered as sacrifices to some monster deity. But gradually these apprehensions vanished like apparitions into thin air. Among the Santhals alone they did produce some mischief, but as we have noticed in another column the promptitude, judgment, and vigour of Sir Ashley Eden soon repaired the mischief. The Census operations in Bengal demonstrated how easily the co-operation of the people could be enlisted in furtherance of a public measure, if the Government would only ask for it. The whole of the Census work we might say was done through the agency of the zemindars and the educated classes. In the town educated natives freely rendered their services as honorary enumerators and superintendents of enumerators, while in the Mofussil the zemindars lent their amla to take the Census. The Government officers only superintended their work. Of course we have not much faith in the Census returns—there have been we fear both errors of omission and commission on a large scale; the results are nevertheless important, and for them the Government ought to thank the army of unpaid agents, who did the work. The results are 252 millions for all India, shewing 5 per cent increase during the decade. Next to the Census was the course of events connected with education. The most exciting topic of educational politics was the question of the education of European and Eurasian children. It was a new question. Nearly twenty years ago Lo[illegible]ing had taken up the subject, and said that [illegible]omething was

not done for the education of European and Eurasian children, it would be "a glaring reproach to Government." From that time the subject had been discussed by Government off and on, and it has fallen to the lot of Lord Ripon to come to a final decision about it. Strange and sad to say that a statesman so just and so righteous should seal with his sanction a policy the manifest tendency of which would be to perpetuate in matters of education the same invidious distinction that is made between Europeans and Natives in their criminal trials and in the administration of the Arms Act. The same criminal court that tries the Indian cannot try the European British subject; the same Arms Act that applies to the native does not apply to the European and the Eurasian. And now the Governor General in Council has resolved that the same school that is considered fit for the education of native youths is not fit for that of European and Eurasian youths. There was an active agitation carried on during the year for the conversion of the Punjab Oriental University into an independent University. The official sympathy of the Province is as a matter of course enlisted on behalf of this movement. It has been ostensibly headed by Dr. Leitner and his native auxiliaries, but the local Government is the fountain-source of support. On the other hand the educated natives of the Punjab have banded themselves together to oppose this movement. They have adduced powerful arguments against the proposed orientalization of education in the Punjab, but all to no purpose. The real secret was let out by Lord Lytton in his speech at Lahore in 1879. His Lordship said: "The Universiiy training at Calcutta may be suitable to the national character of the Native populations of Lower Bengal; but it is certainly not suited to the very different national character of the native populations of Upper India. The attempt to impose such a training upon them might possibly weaken their nationality, but it would not certainly strengthen their loyalty." Here the cat was out of the bag. Lord Lytton's high-flown language and rhetorical flourishes, of which he is such a consummate master, mean in plain English that the manly Sikh must not be allowed to acquire the independence and ability of the physically weak Bengali. But we fear the oriental party in the Punjab will carry the day. In the Calcutta University there was a long battle for several days together for the bifurcation of University studies, and although the conclusions arrived at have been by no means satisfactory, some prominence has been given to science. Some way connected with education was the question of Romanization. The Romanizers evidently aim at the simplification of the study of the vernaculars by Indian officers, and if they had plainly avowed their object there would not be much room for misunderstanding. But they talk of establishing universal brotherhood of man through the medium of the Roman alphabet, and think of supplanting the Vernaculars by means of the Romanakshera. As a matter of course all sensible men among the community are arrayed against them. Strange to say the Government sought to give the move an artificial stimulus by permitting petitions to be presented in criminal cases in Roman characters. The High Court has seen the absurdity of it, and has issued a circular against it. There was during the year a grave scandal connected with the Shibpore Engineering College, the facts of which must be fresh in the mind of the reader. Unfortunately the authorities made a mountain of a mole-hill, and although we are quite willing to bury it in oblivion, still we cannot help saying that it will remain a standing monument of their inefficiency, intemperance, and intolerance. From the row at Shibpore we turn to the relations between the Bench and the Bar. The transition is not natural but accidental. It is bad enough when the Bench and the Bar fall out in the Mofussil, but it is a public calamity when such collisions occur in the High Court of Judicature. Twice was the highest Temple of Justice in the country desecrated in this manner during the past year. The Judges in their turn were a Barrister and a Civilian, and the bar was represented in the person of Mr. Jackson. In the one instance the Counsel did not occupy more than 10 minutes of the Court's time when the Judges got impatient and stopped him and passed order without allowing him to read his affidavits. In the other case there was a display of temper on both sides. We would go even so far as to say that in the last instance the Counsel was more demonstrative than the Judge, but a Judge ought to have the patience of Job, at any rate we do not like the sight of a Judge returning tit for tat. He might have vindicated the Bench without lowering it. During the past year the public health was bad throughout the country. From the confines of the Punjab to the Bay of Bengal the country was decimated by fever and cholera. The North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, which were hitherto regarded as the best resorts for the renovation of health, reeked with fever and cholera. A change seems to have come over the spirit of our very existence in this land. For some years Bengal had been the favourite abode of the epidemic fever; it has now travelled to Behar, to the North-West and the Punjab. What is the cause of this dire visitation? According to the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, it is the sub-soil humidity there as in Bengal, arising from obstruction to drainage by roads, railways, and canals, but the local Government reprimands him for raising such inconvenient discussions. In Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor has too much common sense to talk so wildly; on the contrary His Honor has some faith in the drainage theory, though he sometimes wavers. The man, who might have at this time done yeoman's service to the country, we mean Raja Degumber Mitter, is gone to his long home. But the truths he inculcated cannot die, and Sir Ashley Eden has appointed a Commission to report on the fever in the Nuddea and Beerbhoom districts, and carry out remedial measures at once with the funds placed at their disposal. We only wish this Commission had been appointed three months earlier, for they would have been able to see during the rains where the obstructions lay. During the past year the feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in certain quarters was anything but satisfactory. In Bengal, Behar, N.-W. P. the Punjab, even in some of the Native States, there were serious ebullitions of temper, culminating in Multan riots, which at one time threatened the peace of the district. We hope with the past year will be buried all past feuds between the two great sections of the Indian community. During the last year another attempt was made against the Durga Puja holidays, but the attempt was baffled by the firmness of Lord Ripon and Major Baring. We hope the holiday question has been set at rest for good, though we should not be surprised if the opponents of Durga should raise their heads again. During the year there was a petty intrigue at Kolhapore, which was magnified into a conspiracy against the British Raj, but the trial of the conspirators exposed the hollowness of the cry. There was also a rising among the Bheels, but they were quieted by timely and reasonable concessions. As we have said above the last year was the era of the revival of private enterprize in the construction of Railways. The Himalyan Railway was inaugurated, the Diamond Harbour Railway was commenced, so was the Baraset and Jessore line, the Rajputana Railway was completed, the Mysore Railway was opened, and several other important projects were set on foot or matured. The material improvement of the country as a matter of course leads to social progress. In fact there are signs of progress on all sides. Female education is not only advancing, but some of our young women are going up to higher examinations. The widow marriage movement has received new accessions in Madras and Bombay. The Brahmo Somaj of all denominations sends its missionaries to all parts of India, who not only lecture on religion but also on social and political questions. The Press has been increasingly active, and the people seem to be appreciating more and more its power and usefulness. Political aspirations are also expanding, and the Bengali has been the chief missionary of political intelligence. The leading public bodies of India were in full activity during the last year. The field of Bengali literature was well occupied during the past year. Among noteworthy literary events of the year was the publication of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Indo-Aryans. Dr. Sircar's Science Association secured its home by purchasing the house from Government. That Association is pursuing its useful career under the auspices of Father Lafont and Dr. Sircar. Two important memorials of two eminent leaders of the native community of Bengal were consecrated during the past year, we allude to the statue of Maharaja Romanath Tagore C. S. I. and the bust of Babu Ramgopal Ghose.

CALCUTTA.

During the past year considerable excitement was caused among a certain section of the community connected with preaching in the public squares. The Commissioner of Police took it up as a question of public order, and the Municipal Commissioners as a question of public health, but the Missionaries regarded it as a question of religious liberty, and as might be expected they did not take the name of God in vain! The quarrel was ultimately amicably settled under the mediation of the Lord Bishop. How the Corporation has worked we will allow a perfectly disinterested witness to testify. This is the testimony of a writer in the last number of the *Westminster Review*:

> When the Calcutta Corporation, was remodelled, few people believed that it would work well. It was feared that the elected members would be inferior, both in intelligence and in willingness, to the officially appointed members; that they would be unwilling to do commonplace, unconspicuous work; that they would seek the favour of the ignorant rate payers by cutting down expenditure on useful or sanitary undertakings, while they would be wasteful of the public money upon personal objects. A very able report by Mr. Harrison, the head of the Calcutta Corporation himself a Bengal Civilian and appointed by the Government—shows that, in the metropolitan municipality, at any rate, these forebodings have happily turned out to be unfounded.
>
> The elected members not only attend more regularly than those nominated by the Government, but they seem to do so for precisely the same motives of public spirit, and that desire to see civic business well conducted, which form the glory of our own municipal system in England.
>
> As regards the nature of the work done, the most ardent apostle of municipal reform would have little to complain Sewage and drainage; tidal ditches covered over and turned into roads and footpaths; foul tanks filled up; the conservancy carts sent into the heart of the almort impenetrable bastis, or agglomerations of hovels, which used to form the pest centres of Calcutta; better arrangements for the registration of births and deaths, and for the thorough lighting of the town by gas—these are some of the many useful works which the new Corporation, with its elective element, has most strenuously carried out.

We have nothing to add to the above.

OBITUARY.

Some of the greatest men of the world passed away during the year. Emperor Alexander was struck by the foul hand of an assassin, President Garfield also fell a victim toa fatal shot fired by another dastardly assassin, and Lord Beaconsfield succumbed to the King of Terrors. In this country death was not so busy in the higher ranks as in previous years. Still we lost several noteworthy persons—Kudsia Begum of Bhupal, also the minister of Bhupal, the Maharaja of Nepal, and here in Bengal Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur, the well known counsellor of Maharani Shurnomoi, and Mr. Souttar, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

CONCLUSION.

We have taken a hurried review of the past year. It was as we have said above a Year of Peace, Plenty, and Progress. May the Author of All Good bless the New Year! We wish our readers a HAPPY, HAPPY NEW YEAR!

THE INLAND EMIGRATION BILL.

IS IT A SLAVE BILL IN DISGUISE?

WE said last week that for the sake of our contemporaries of the *Indian Daily News*, the *Indian Tea Gazette* and the *Pioneer* we were quite willing to drop the title of "Slave Bill," which from honest conviction we gave to the Inland or Assam Emigration Bill in order to emphasize our opinion of its true character. We said and still say that nothing is farther from our thought than to excite "race-antagonism" or to raise a sensational cry against our Government; in dropping the title we made a concession to the feelings of thin-skinned people who are led away by titles. But our contemporaries have challenged our criticisms, and we readily accept their challenge.

No one in his senses would for a moment think of calling the Bill in question a slave law pure and simple. It is nothing of the kind, as far as its avowed object is concerned. But we hold that its provisions are such as to lead to miseries which cannot be com-

pared to any thing besides the results of slavery. Hence it is that we called the Bill a 'Slave Bill in disguise,' and we have seen nothing yet in the pages of our contemporaries to prove that we are mistaken. We are at one with those who dwell eloquently on the advantages which accrue to agriculture, trade, commerce and British capital by tea plantations. We are fully sensible of those advantages, even as we are of the immense profits brought to slave-dealers by their traffic in human flesh, the employment which British capital found in it, the benefits rendered to America by slave-grown sugar, tobacco and cotton, and the thriving commerce which resulted therefrom. But those advantages accrued to other than the slaves concerned, and the only question at issue is—can the same be said of the Assam coolies with whom we are concerned in India? Now, under the "peculiar social institution" which was so long such a disgrace to the Europeans in America, a slave was (I) usually kidnapped; (II) he was sold, bartered and traded with; (III) he had no liberty of action; (IV) he was liable to be separated from his wife and children; (V) he was subjected to dreadful privations and most cruel maltreatment; (VI) he had not the protection of law which every free man expects from Government; (VII) he was hunted like wild beasts if he ran away from service; (VIII) and his bondage lasted all his life through, and descended to his children. We shall attempt to show how many of these conditions may be predicated of the labourer under the Bill in question.

I. The first question is kidnapping. Time was when force was the only instrument used to secure recruits for the slave market; but it has long since been given up, and fraud has stepped in with gloved hands, concealing the ever-ready feline claw, to embrace the unsuspecting victim. In getting hold of Pacific Islanders by European agriculturists in the Fiji Islands the mode adopted has latterly been, says an able writer, "either to enter into a pretended contract with the chiefs or with the natives, and by virtue of this engagement, not in the least understood, to ship them off, ostensibly as free agents, but in reality as slaves; or else, after inducing them to trade with a vessel by offering them glittering baubles, to seize an opportunity when numbers have been cajoled on board, to weigh anchor and sail away with the astonished and entrapped believers in the white man's honor." In India, of course, the ship does not come into play; but who will tell us that the recruiters do not try every form of cajolery to get hold of their victims? Was it not to prevent such decoying that the law intervened and rendered the intervention of a Magistrate compulsory? But is the remedy as it now stands adequate for the disease? A Magistrate has two hundred or more recruits ranged before him. He cannot address them individually, and therefore mumbles some thing collectively in a language which may not be perfectly intelligible to the bulk of the labourers, and in a voice scarcely audible to half of them. The question then comes, *Razi*? and if there is no demur, it is accepted as a grand fact that the Coles, the Dhangars and the Kurmis, who have perhaps never heard of tea, and have not even the least shadowy idea of where Assam is, has entered into voluntary contracts, and willingly subjected themselves to the most arbitrary restrictions. To call these persons, men, women, and children, willing agents, and not kidnapped victims, is a mere perversion of language. Supposing that these are volunteers, we believe many cases do turn up in which the labourers decline to enter into contract, and complain of having been kidnapped in some way or other. In such cases it is to be expected that the law should afford adequate protection. In Lord Kimberley's Kidnapping Act of 1872, it is provided that if a British subject, for the purpose of kidnapping, commits the following offences, viz:

1. Decoys a native of the Pacific Islands, or carries away, confines &c.
2. Ships, or assists in shipping, or detaining &c.
3. Contracts for ditto.
4. Fits out, mans, or navigates, uses, employs, lets, or takes in freight, hire &c.
5. Ships &c. or puts on board money, goods or other articles with the intention that they should be employed for kidnapping purposes, "shall for each offence be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be tried and punished for such felony in any Supreme Court of Justice in any of the Australian colonies, and shall upon conviction be liable at the discretion of the Judge to the highest punishment other than capital punishment." In India the punishment for kidnapping is seven years' rigorous imprisonment. But our legislature is anxious to avoid such punishments, and make the offence of kidnapping when committed for a tea plantation to be as harmless as possible. Section 145, provides that the offence of inducing &c., should be expiated by a fine not exceeding 50 Rs.; *i. e.* the offence, which under the Act of Parliament is a felony worthy of the highest punishment short of hanging, and in India ordinarily requires seven years' rigorous imprisonment, must, when committed for the sake of a tea planter, be let off with a small fine.

The subject of kidnapping suggests that of transport. In the case of the slave it culminated in the horrors of the "middle passage," and in that of the cooly in suffering, disease and death in the depots of the Contractors, and on board the vessels that conveyed them to their destination. The rules framed to regulate the way in which the Contractors should work are as they should be, but to counteract their beneficial effect the Garden Sardar has been brought into the field. He may have two hundred or more persons in a gang all put up in a filthy hole, and none need look at it? The old law provided that the Garden Sardar shall not deal with more than twenty heads, and if he did he shall be subject to the rules framed for the Contractor, but this has now been quietly undone. The old law said, "the Magistrate *shall*" &c., the new one makes it "*may*." True, it is only a single word altered, but the effect is momentous. To us both are alike, the Contractor and the Sardar, but in what respect a head cooly may be expected to be more kind and considerate than a capitalist Contractor, we cannot make out, except on the principle that if a head cooly be cheap let him be accepted, even if we thereby revive some of the horrors of the old "middle passage."

II. The slave is sold, not by himself, nor by his guardians, but by him who gets him under power, and the price is regulated by the cost of transport, insurance for losses and risks, and the profit of the different dealers concerned; and the same rule obtains as regards the coolies. The risks and charges in regard to slaves are great, and so the price varies from 500 to 1500 or 1600 dollars, the higher figures being paid for good-looking girls of mixed blood. In India the cooly contractor has no heavy risks to encounter, no guard cruisers to elude, and his rate therefore is low, just enough to cover his expenses and his profit; but the principle remains the same. After the first sale the slave is liable to be sold individually over and over again, but in the case of the cooly this may not take place. As the law is now framed on the recommendation of the Commssion he may, however, be sold collectively as often as slaves. His contract is to be with the employer, and the employer only, without any provision for transfer to heirs, assignees &c., but by a legal fiction Section 189, provides that the labourer is liable to be sold along with the estate in which he is employed along with its plants, tools, cattle, horses and other chattel, and this may happen half-a-dozen times; so that the labourer making a contract with one individual is liable to be sold and transferred as often as circumstance may arise. The value of a tea estate depends greatly upon the number of labourers attached to it, and the price therefore is regulated by the human chattel residing on it. The English Assistant brought out from England under contract is not liable to be so sold, but the labourer is. The Assistant is brought out at a cost of Rs. 1000 or more, but the benefit of the outlay must be lost on a sale; the cooly is brought at a cost of Rs. 60 to 100 and he must be sold. We may be mistaken, but in this we can perceive but slight difference betweeu the lot of a slave and that of a cooly. It may be urged that sailers on board-ship are liable to be transferred from one master to another; but their articles are differently framed, and without this provision the safety of a ship may be jeopardised out at sea or in a foreign port; this cannot be alleged with reference to tea estates and the case therefore is not parallel. Certain it is that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress can sell or barter or give away a portion of her Indian dominions, but she cannot sell a regiment of the soldiers who guard those dominions.

III. How the personal liberty of a labourer is guarded requires no discussion or comment.

IV. The most objectionable feature of slavery is the liability to separation of wives from their husbands, and of children from their parents. This cannot directly be predicated in the case of the cooly. Nay, the law specially provides, (Section 10) that "no labourer shall, without his own consent, be separated from his dependants," meaning, "any woman (not a labourer) any child, and any aged or incapacitated relative found accompanying any emigrant with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent, or garden sardar." A reference to this provision is also made in Section 45. This, however, refers only to the Contractor, and to circumstances necessitating the sending back of a labourer. There is nothing of the kind in the draft contract, nor any provision making it absolutely compulsory, for the employer, to allow dwelling place to such "dependants." Even during transport breaches of these conditions are treated with a leniency that makes them worthless. Section 78 provides that should a Garden Sardar or agent carrying a batch of coolies from Baraitch in Oudh, drop a dependant—say a sickly child of five years, or an old mother of eighty years—on the roadside in the wildest part of Dinajpore, and pass on with his recruits to Sudder, the Magisrate shall cause the offender to pay a "reasonable sum" to enable the cast-away to return home. So far it is good, but it is at the same time provided that a case of this kind can be instituted only by the labourer himself and by no other. Inasmuch, however, as the labourer is hurried away under strict guard, he cannot possibly have an opportunity of appearing before a Magistrate; and the cast-away, even if it could be supposed that he or she could somehow walk 50 miles or so, to the nearest Magistrate, would not be legally qualified to prosecute. The only lot probable for such a cast-away would be death either by starvation, or in the mouths of hungry jackals, or wolves. If the charge can ever be brought home to the cruel wretch, who causes the mischief, the new law provides a fine *not exceeding* fifty rupees!

V. The Editor of the *Indian Tea Gazette* has "no hesitation in saying that the condition of labourers in Assam is one to be envied by their brethren of the like grade in any part of India," and we are bound, in courtesy to a gentleman of his position, to accept it as correct; but facts stand most unmercifully and mockingly against him. What has been the whole history of cooly labour in Assam? Why have some half a dozen cooly Acts been passed by Government within the last seventeen years, if not to protect the coolies from hard treatment? Were there not planters among the legislators, who have from time to time voted for the appointment of "protectors" of coolies, and if the evidence before them had not been so overwhelming, both as to short commons and castigations, would they have voted for "protectors?" The law has done away with the term "protector," or euphemized it into "inspector," but the necessity for an officer to watch the fate of the coolies is an advantage, which even the four tea planters or their friends who sat on the commission had to admit. Such argument apart, we hold that a salary of five rupees subject to frequent deductions is not such as to make the life of its recipient an enviable one. Let us, however, suppose that in the malarious climate of Assam a cooly, having a wife and three infant children dependant on him, is laid up for a month with jungle fever, or, weakened thereby, is unable to work out the full tale of work assigned him by a majority of a committee consisting of two task-masters and an inspector; he can then get only six pice or two pence a day for the support of five persons. This is equal to a farthing and a half per head, and if he and his family are not under such circumstances starved unto death, we know what would. Be it remembered, too, that all the time he and his are undergoing this process of starvation under the law, his period of bondage is steadily lengthening. Warming up in his mood of laudation our contemporary says, "it is this fact which is the cause of their sending word to their relatives and friends afar to join them, and share the benefits of the land of Ophir to which they have themselves been brought." This is decidedly rich; the "land of Ophir" on a farthing and a half per day! But if so, why not do away with contracts altogether, and throw open the market to free labour? There are altogether 184,000 coolies in Assam now, and if each of them could get a relative or friend to come, the number would be at once doubled, and the planters want no more.

VI. A slave in America had no protection from Government against cruel treatment. He was by law incapacitated to bear evidence against a white-man; if he was even killed, no notice could be taken of the occurrence unless two white men could swear to it. The cooly is not so badly off in the eye of the law; but while every aggrieved subject of Her Britannic Majesty can appear before a Magistrate, and pray for redress, a cooly is debarred the right. He is not to be permitted to appear before a Magistrate like all his other countrymen. Oh! dear no, such a thing might cause interruption in the progress of his daily task. If he is cow-hided to an inch of death, he must respectfully request the irate gentleman (save the mark) who has administered the cow-hiding to lodge the complaint, if he dares to do so in the face of the hiding he has already received, (Section 133) or to wait patiently for months until the Inspector comes on his round, and speaks to him, and if the Inspector thinks fit, a case may be instituted. But this is only the first stage, the cow-hided cooly must prove his case, and for this he must have two witnesses, his fellow-labourers, who may be withheld from attending court, or transported 50 miles away to another plantation. The case must, as a matter of course, break down, and the consequence is that the law prudently ordains that in all cases of false, frivolous (*i. e.* cow-hiding not entering deeper than the skin) and vexatious complaint the period of the bondage of the labourer must be lengthened to some extent. The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code do not apply for the labourer, and their provisions do not apply to him;

his complaint may not be tried judicially, nor even a defendant summoned; the charge is to be tried by "enquiry" not a judicial one necessarily, and disposed of "departmentally," in the language of red-tape. Doubtless delay might be reduced by sending a complaint through the Post Office, but no Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code can entertain a charge made in a posted letter unsupported by an affidavit. Besides, how is a Magistrate to distinguish between an honest and a pseudonymous complaint? The fact is, it is not desirable to promote litigation on the part of the labourer, and every possible step has been taken to put him out of the pale of the ordinary law of the land, short of declaring him an outlaw. No human feeling can withstand this, but our legislators and cooly employers would seem to think that coolies have no feeling, and are not made of human flesh and blood, so they need not have the protection of the Penal Code.

VII. Under the Act of Congress of 1850, a fugitive slave could be hunted down in any part of the American Union, and those who protected him, or sheltered, or helped, him in any way were liable to be severely punished as abettors. The Assam cooly has been placed in exactly the same position. Once alleged to be a fugitive he may be hunted anywhere in Upper India without any process of law, or any order of a court, and his abettors are subject to Section 185. The prisoner is carried *vi et armis* wherever his captor may choose. True, the captor is required to report to the nearest Magistrate, but that Magistrate is not allowed any discretion to try the case, he has only to send on the prisoner under Police protection to the Magistrate from whose jurisdiction he is alleged to have run away. No formality of any kind is required in making the seizure, not even a duly authenticated order of the employer concerned. If an American slave hunter shot down a fugitive he was held blameless, and if in the ordinary course of business he employed blood hounds to track his victim it was no offence. Our law does not authorise shooting; but it is in one respect more rigorous than the American Act of 1850. The latter left the captor to be dealt with under the ordinary law of the country if he deliberately, or by mistake, captured or shot down a free man under the allegation of his being a fugitive. The former is more considerate to the captor. Knowing well that mistakes and deliberate wickedness must happen at times, our legislators provide that a captor in such a case must not be subject to the ordinary law of the country which provides rigorous imprisonment for three years, but will be let off with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees. Could any thing be more monstrous in legislation than jeopardizing the personal liberty of all Her Majesty's native subjects in order to secure immunity to tea planters in their attempt to seize fugitive coolies? Let us suppose a poor man or woman taken up by a planter's peon on a charge of being a fugitive cooly in the neighbourhood of Agra; he must proceed under a police guard to Suddeah, a distance of 1500 miles or more, and be then called upon to prove his identity. Where on earth can he find evidence there to do so? He must be condemned, and doomed to work on a plantation. But supposing he did prove that he was not a fugitive cooly, what satisfaction will he find by knowing that his captor his been fined a few rupees not exceeding 50? A peon would readily undergo imprisonment for two months in lieu of the fine, if his master gave him a reward of twenty rupees. The advantage of such a capture may not at first sight be manifest; but it is well known that to wreak out vengeance and from other motives men were captured and kept in factory prisons by the Indigo planters not very long since. It is no justification to say that the law, not quite so rigorous, exists in Act VII of 1873. The law about slavery has existed from before the time of Moses. The only question is—is such a law compatible with modern ideas of personal freedom, or becoming those whose ancestors extorted at the point of the sword the law of Habæas Corpus?

VIII. Slavery meant life-long bondage; but the cooly under the Emigration Law is subject to only a temporary restraint. In so far there is a wide difference between the lot of the slave and that of the Assam labourer. But how does the case stand in practice? The law fixes the limit of five years, and calls the Bill an "Emigration" Bill, but Mr. J. C. Lyall, Secretary to the Assam Government, in his report to the India Government, calls the transportation "Immigration" and not *Emigration*. The word occurs on the title of the report—"on Labour Immigration into Assam,"—and again in the covering letter, and as an educated English gentleman it is not to be supposed that he used the word without knowing its meaning. The shrewd editor of the *Indian Tea Gazette* uses the same word. But verbal criticism apart, we fear that in the vast majority of cases the period of five years may turn out to be nominal. The accretions provided for absence, fines, short work, and illness will, in most cases, raise the period to about six years, they have been so regulated that they may always tend to enhance the period of the contract, and when they have done so, the climate of Assam will perhaps settle the rest. Mr. O'Donnell, the other day, stated in Parliament that the mortality of coolies in Assam was 10 per cent. It has not yet been contradicted, and it is well known that in former years it was in some places from 20 to 30 per cent. Ten per cent. is frightful enough; it is literally what we understand by the English word *decimation*. This decimation is not common all over, but confined to certain districts, and we cannot ascertain the exact state of the case, and the Government Report does not help us. In all cases of excessive mortality Mr. Lyall very adroitly talks of mortality above 7 per cent., without letting out what the actual figures are. If we accept 8 per cent., five-tenths of the labourers die out within the period of their contract as modified by commutative punishments. To these five-tenths then, the contract is virtually for life. Of the remaining five-tenths, two-tenths or more are accounted for by desertion, and of less than three-tenths the great bulk are "induced" to renew their contracts. When men are brought out from England it is usual to provide for their transmission home on the expiry of their term of service; but the cooly law provides for no such contingency. The wages the coolies get, and the deductions they are subjected to at every turn, can hardly leave much balance in hand to enable a time-expired cooly to return home. Again, this law will apply not to tea planters alone but to employers of all classes. The case of the tea planter *is*, it is said, exceptional; if so let him have a law, but why make it applicable to builders, masons, miners, manufacturers, cotton or jute spinners, to all labourers alike? This is positive outlawry of the lower classes in all the labour districts;——but the article has run to a much greater length than we intended, and we must stop, with the prayer that Lord Ripon, who voted for Lord Kimberley's Kidnapping Act of 1872, will not allow his good name to be associated with a project of law which, as we have above shown, is the most antagonistic to the personal liberty of the people of this country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

BY THE GRACE of God *the Hindoo Patriot* enters to-day upon the twenty-ninth year of its existence. It completes two decades of our editorial life in connection with it. After a short interval of about six months from the death of our lamented predecessor, Babu Hurrish Chunder Mukerji, at whose feet we learnt Indian politics, and whose transcendental talents gave it a world-wide celebrity, this paper was placed in our hands—it was in December 1860. And for the last twenty years, through good report and evil report, whether in health or in sickness, in joy or in sorrow, it has been a part and parcel of our existence, the uppermost thought in our mind, the chief care of our life. Many as have been the duties of public life which have from time to time devolved upon us, we have considered none more important, more comprehensive, and more sacred than the conduct of the *Patriot*, but it is not for us to say how far we have been successful in our humble, but earnest and honest labours. We cannot, however, feel sufficiently grateful to our supporters of all classes for their kind, long, large and increasing support. We can only say that we will try to continue to deserve their support as we have tried to deserve it in the past. We wish all our readers, subscribers, and supporters A HAPPY HAPPY NEW YEAR and many many returns of the same!

THE VICEROY'S VISIT to British Burma will be remembered for many good acts quietly done by His Excellency, notably for the reduction of the duty on Moulmein timber. This was a much needed measure, it has doubtless been hastened by His Excellency's visit. His Excellency also hinted pretty broadly that he was watching the policy of the Court of Mandalay with reference to British Indian interest. We cannot, however, believe that His Excellency will hastily commit himself to any action. We should remember that His Excellency declared in his first address at Rangoon that he is a man of peace.

HIS HIGHNESS THE Gaekwar of Baroda has been duly installed on his guddi. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay performed the ceremony of installation. His Highness, it is said, has received good education and fully understands the responsibilities of his exalted position. Raja Sir Madhava Rao is appointed Minister of the Raj, and he will be assisted by a Consultative Coucil.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has again nominated Babu Durga Churn Law to the Bengal Council. Babu Durga Churn Law first served in the Council about five years ago. We need hardly say that the re-appoinment of this worthy citizen, who is both a landholder and a merchant, will give general satisfaction.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to the advertizement of Signor Chariani in another column, which announces a grand change of programme, The Wednesday matinee will not take place for the sake of the Art Exhibition, which will be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on that day. The wonderful performances of Chariani's Circus have been one of the greatest attractions of this season in this city, and we are really surprised that a contemporary finds fault with the corps for defective electric light on the first night of their performance. On the contrary they deserve the greatest credit for opening their theatre on the very first day of their arrival.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Indian General Steam Navigation Company have opened steam communication with Diamond Harbour. The advertisement which we publish in another column gives the particulars of the new steam service. Steam communication will place Diamond Harbour within a few hours' reach of Calcutta, and will prove highly useful to the public.

AS CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction is felt with the present system of nomination to Municipal and Road-Cess Committees, Babu Judu Lal Mullick at the last meeting of the Suburban Municipality proposed that in case of vacancy the Commissioners should send up names of eligible persons to Government for appointment. There would not then be much room for jobbery. But we are sorry to observe that he lost his motion by the casting vote of the Chairman. When the Road-Cess Committees were first constituted, we remember to have seen a circular addressed by a District Magistrate to his Sub-Divisional Deputies, asking them to send up names for nomination to the Commitees, with a broad hint that they should forward the names of such persons only as might not prove obstructive or cantankarous. That is to say, our District Officers do not like independent members. But the Government certainly takes a different view, and we venture to express a hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will of his own motion call upon Municipal Commitees to send up names in case of vacancy. This will be a decided improvement upon the present system of nomination.

THE CITIZENS OF Murshedabad presented His Highness the Newab Nizam an address of welcome on his return to his seat. His Highness returned a suitable reply, which we give below:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is gratifying to find myself amidst you all after a long separation. I thank you cordially for your regard, good feelings and sympathy towards me. It grieves me to learn that my departure to England has been the cause of decline of Moorshedabad from that state of its prosperity and happiness which it had enjoyed so long. Moorshedabad and its people, though for a time, were out of sight, were never out of my mind. You are all aware that I have retired from the high office which I held so long, and have given up all my connection with it. You will find me now always accessible and glad to see you whenever any occasion will arise. It is hard for one, born and bred in my circumstance and position of life, to forget and forsake Murshedabad and its people. It is the paramount duty of all my co-religionists, who can afford, to visit the holy land of Karbala, and I having retired from my public career, must discharge that duty. In my worthy successor, my eldest son, who I trust will be soon duly installed, you will find a warm patron and sincere friend. He will be always willing and ready to help you in matters concerning the public weal, and I doubt not you will continue to shew that good feeling and sympathy towards him which you have all along borne for me.

In conclusion I must candidly say that under the circumstances in which I am placed, I never thought of coming back to Bengal, or anticipated that I would enjoy this day the pleasure of seeing you all. I was moved and overcome by the holy love of my beloved mother, and submitted to her wish which brought me here, To be brief, I need hardly

tell you, that I feel no less for you than you do for me, and if it pleases Heaven I will return to you after a month before my departure on pilgrimage to Karbala. With good wishes for your health, comfort and prosperity and hearty thanks for your supplications to the most High for my spiritual advancement, I bid you farewell.

It will be observed that His Higness expressed a wish that his son and successor may be "duly installed." This means we believe that the same form may be observed in the installation of his son as was done in the investiture of the Maharajas of Durbhanga and Burdwan. We do hope that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will accede to the honorable wish of the last representative of the Nazim's House from which the British derived the Dewany or properly speaking the Suzerainty of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption :—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of combined consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil ; and now the patients are strong and fat ; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible ; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen" Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
B. C. Ghose Esq.	Rangoon	10	0	0
Chittagong circulating Library		6	10	0
Moulvie Latful Huq,	Modhoobany	10	0	0
Sangli Native Library		13	4	0
Secretary Kalegal Reading Room		2	0	0
Shajehanpur Library	Institute	13	4	0
Head Master Balasore School,	Balasore	6	10	0
Kumar Baikuntanath Dey,	Balasore	13	4	0
Baboo Ganganath Roy,	Muteehari	20	0	0
" Dinonath Sen,	chittagong	3	2	0
" Preoberta Narain Sing,	Soopul	6	10	0
" Surodapersad Ghose,	Doomka	6	12	0
" Rajonykant Dutt,	Noakhally	13	4	0
" Dinonath Sircar,	Cuttuck	13	4	0
" Greeshchunder Roy,	Sylhet	13	0	0
" Beharylal Chatterjee,	Muzufferpore	13	4	0
" Tryluckbanath Mookerjee,	Gowhatty	6	10	0
" Surutchunder Banerjee,	Buddibatty	13	4	0
" Bagolaprosunno Mozoomdar,	Tipperah	13	4	0
" Hurrishchunder Samonto,	Burdwan	13	4	0
" Denonath Chuckerbutty,	Bagdogra	10	0	0
" Bhugwanpersad Dutt,	Pooree	13	4	0
" Surut Chunder Banerjee,	Lucknow	5	0	0
" Gopeebullub Roy,	Puri	10	0	0
" Baikuntachunder Basu,	Furreedpore	13	4	0

ERRATA.

For	Bugobuttychurn Mookerjee, Muzufferpore, Rs. 6-8, read	5	0	0
"	Dwarkanath Bagchee, Serajgunge, Rs. 5, read	6	8	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 28, 1881.

To the First Grade of Subordinate Judges.—Babu Sreenath Roy, Small Cause Court Judge of Hoogly Howra and Serampore.

To the Second Grade Subordinate Judges.—Moulvie Mahomed Narool Hossein, Second Subordinate Judge of Patna, Babu Bolackchand, Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

To the Third Grade of Subordinate Judges.—Babu Poreshnath Banerjee, first Subordinate Judge of Patna, Moulvi Matadin Subordinate Judge of Gya, Babu Kristochunder Chatterjee Second Subordinate Judge of Backergunge (on leave),

To the Fourth Grade of Subordinate Judges—Babu Rajchunder Sandyal, Officiating First Subordinate Judge of Backergunge, Babu Bulloram Mullick, Officiating Small Cause Court, Judge of Sealdah Babu Mahendranath Mitter, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Moorshedabad, Babu Radha Krisna Sen, Officiating Extra Subordinate Judge of Hooghly.

To the First Grade of Moonsifs.—Babu Parbuttycoomar Mitter, Moonsif of Bishenpore, Bankoora, Babu Promothonath Banerji Second Moonsif of Burdwan, Baboo Dwarkanath Ghose Moonsif of Bankoora, Babu Deneshchunder Roy Moonsif of Chupra, Babu Dwarkanath Mitter Moonsif of Sealdah, Babu Rajendrocoomar Bose, Moonsif of Ranaghat Nuddea, Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, First Sudder Moonsif of Patna,

To the Second Grade of Moonsifs—Babu Sumbhoochunder Dey, Moonsif of Fatikcherry, Chittagong, Babu Nilmadhub Samunto Moonsif of Putneetollah Dinagepore on deputation Babu Umakant Chatterjee Moonshif of Chooadangah Nuddea Moulvie Ahamed Oolah Moonsif of Anwara Chittagong, Babu Chakrodhur Persad Moonsif of Behar Patna, Babu Prosonno Coomar Sen First Moonsif of Seerampore Hooghly, Babu Srinath Pal First Moonsif of Bongog Nundea.

To the Third Grade of Moonsifs—Babu Bhoobun Mohun Ghose Moonsif of Sunamgunge Sylhet Babu Anandanath Mozoomdar Second Moonsif of Hosseinpore Mymensing, Babu Anonda Persad Chatterjee Moonsif of shahzadpore Pubna, Baboo Shoshee Bhoosun Chowdry Moonsif of Nemal Midnapore Baboo Lall Behary Dey Moonsif of Kishengunge Purnia Baboo Sarat Kumar Ghosal Moonsif of Goalundo Furreedpore Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen Third Moonsif of Manickgunge Dacca. The following gentlemen are appointed to be Moonsifs of Fourth Grade with effect from the 1st January 1882:

Babu Akhoykumar Chatterjee, Officiating Extra Moonsif of Perozepore, Backergunge.

Babu Jogendranath Deb, Officiating Extra Moonsif of Dacca. Babu Jogendronath Mitter, Officiating Moonsif of Patuakhally Backergunge, Babu Huromohun Bose, Officiating Moonsif of Dewangunge, Noakhally, Babu Beharylall Mookerjee, Officiating Moonsif of Ramroygram, Tipperah, Babu Chundernath Ghose, Officiating Moonsif of Burrisal, Babu Sureshchunder Ghose, Officiating Extra Moonsif of Dinagepore.

Babu Mathooranath Gupta, First Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pargunnahs, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Rungpore.

Babu Kedereswar Roy, Second Subordinate Judge of Hooghly is appointed to be Small Cause Court Judge of Dacca and Moonshegunge.

Babu Promothonath Mookerjee, L.L. Subordinate Judge of Furridpore, and Bhanga, on deputation at Burdwan, is confirmed in his appointment of First Subordinate Judge of Burdwan.

Babu Bahgwanchunder Chukerbutty, Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Purneah, but to act, until further orders, as extra Subordinate Judge at Bankoora.

Babu Bhoobunchunder Mookerjee, B.L., First Subordinate Judge of Sarun, is appointed to be Second Subordinate Judge of Hooghly.

Babu Manulal Chatterjee, L.L. Subordinate Judge of Moorshedabad, on leave, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Beerbhoom.

Babu Nufferchunder Bhttto, B.L. Small Cause Court Judge of Dacca and Moonshegunge, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Grishchunder Chowdhry, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is appointed to be Second Subordinate Judge of Dacca.

Babu Rajchunder Sandyal, Officiating First Subordinate Judge of Backergunge, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Chittagong.

Babu Bulloram Mullick, B.L. Officiating Small Cause Court Judge of Sealdah, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Furreedpore, but to continue to officiate as Small Cause Court Judge of Sealdah.

Babu Mohendranath Mitter, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Moorshedabad is confirmed in that appointment.

Babu Radhakrishna Sen, B.L. Officiating Extra Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Sarun, but to continue to officiate as Extra Subordinate Judge of Hooghly.

Babu Motilal Sircar, B.L., Moonsif of Meherpore, Nuddea, is appointed to be appointed an Extra Subordinate Judge in the district of Bankoora, but to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Purneah.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a private tutor. Pupil at Shampookur. Salary Rs. 16, hours 11 to 4½ P. M.—O. C. care of Printer.

Wanted for the Jaynagar Institution. A Head Master and an Assistant Teacher (M.A. and B A. being preferable) on a salary of Rs. 50 to 60 and Rs. 30 respectively per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to Babu Bisseswar Deb, Money Order Branch, General Post Office before 12th proximo.

ANUND CHUNDER GHOSH,
31st December 1881. Secretary.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Wanted an Overseer for the Port Commissioners' works, salary Rs. 200 monthly, applications enclosing copies of certificates to be sent to the office of the Secretary before the 12th of January.

None need apply who have not had thorough experience in building and iron work.

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

"নিরপেক্ষ ধর্ম্ম সঞ্চারিণী সভা" হইতে আপাতত ঋগ্বেদীয় সমস্ত উপনিষৎ মূল, শঙ্করভাষ্য ও বঙ্গানুবাদ সহিত মুদ্রাঙ্কিত হইতেছে "ঐতরেয়োপনিষৎ" মুদ্রাঙ্কিত হইয়াছে (মূল্য ।৶০ আনা ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা) অগ্রিম মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা প্রাপ্ত হইলে গ্রাহক শ্রেনীভুক্ত করিয়া লওয়া হইবেক। উক্ত সভার বিনামুল্যের "নিরপেক্ষ ধর্ম্মতত্ত্ব" মাসিক পত্রিকা খানি মফস্বলে ১০ আদ আনা হিসাবে ডাকমাশুল প্রাপ্ত না হইলে প্রেরিত হইবে না। সভার কার্য্যালয়, কলিকাতা, ১৪১ নং বারানসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রিট্ শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

NATIONAL LIBRARY.

BISWAS & SONS.

BOOK-SELLERS STATIONERS & PUBLISHERS.

No. 70, College Street, Calcutta.

Supply English, Vernacular and Sanskrit Books at publishers' rates adding 3 per cent. for Commission and miscellaneous articles on moderate terms.

INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED."

A steamer will leave Baboo Ghat for Diamond Harbour and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and leave Diamond Harbour for Calcutta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For further information regarding rates of freight or passage apply to

G. I. SCOTT.
Secretary.

4 Fairli Place, Calcutta December, 1881.

WANTED

A Native Superintendent for the Building Department. Salary Rs. 50 per month None who do not hold a certificate as an Overseer and possess a practical knowledge of building work and of both English and Bengallee need apply.

Applications along with copies of testimonials will be received by the Managers at No. 60, Coloottollah Street up to 5 P. M., of the 7th January 1882.

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Co. Ld.

DEBENTURE LOAN TWO LACS.

By Virtue of the powers conferred on them at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th November and confirmed on the 15th December the Directors of the above Company hereby invite tenders for Debentures to the extent of Two Lacs of Rupees, which will rank *pari passu* with the previous issues as well as any subsequent issue.

The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 1,000 each and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. payable half-yearly say on 14th July and 14th January, on presentation of Coupons which will be attached to the Debentures. The Debentures will run for 15 years, and be payable to the bearer on 14th January 1897.

In issuing the Debentures the Company secures to the Holders a first charge on its moveable property present and future and all its receipts and revenue.

Tenders will be received upto 3 P M. on Saturday the 7th January 1882, at the Office of the undersigned where forms of Tender can be obtained on application, and due notice will be given to the successful tenderer.

No tenders below par will be entertained.

Payment in full of any accepted tender must be made to this Office by the 14th January 1882, on which date the Debentures will be ready.

By order of the Directors
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

5/8 *Clive Street,*
Calcutta. 23rd December 1881.

THE ANNUAL

GRAND FANCY FAIR,

IN AID OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

WILL BE HELD AT THE

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

On Monday, the 2nd January 1882.

Under the Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Aunt Sally, Merry-go-round, Hippodrome, Shooting Gallery, Boat-Swing, Flat-race, Jumping, Dancing-Saloon and other amusements will be provided.

Refreshments will be supplied by Messrs. Broad and Mackinell. The convenience of Native Gentlemen in this respect will also be studied.

By kind permission of the Commandant and Officers of the 4th N. I. the Band of the Regiment will play at the gardens. A few more tents are still available for stalls for the sale of fancy articles in aid of public charities only.—Applications will be received by Mr. A. Mendes, 8 Hastings Street up to Wednesday the 28th instant.

Admission to the Fair 1 Rupee—For Soldiers in uniform and their families, and for children, 8 as.

☞ Through the kindness of the East India and Eastern Bengal Railway authorities visitors to the Fair from stations below Pandoo[illegible] former, and from Dum Dum and Barrackp[illegible] latter line will be allowed return passage free [illegible]

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TO-NIGHT!

TO BE SEEN BY ELECTRIC LIGHT!

AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE SEASON!

CHIARINI'S

Royal Italian Circus.

AND

Performing Animals.

GRAND PERFORMANCE
ON THE MAIDANS, TO-NIGHT!
NEAR THE OCHTERLONY MONUMENT,
UNDER MAMMOTH TENTS.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED WITH THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Its Light as Bright as Mid-day Sunshine, converting Dense Night into Dazzing Day!

The Grandest Ring Pageant on Earth!

THE BIGGEST AND BEST SHOW EVER IN CALCUTTA!

THE CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE ENLARGED

Improved and Embellished to such a degree as to be almost beyond recognition.

Signor Chiarini will have the honour, on this occasions of introducing for the first time to the public of Calcutta.

MANY NEW AND FAMOUS ARTISTS,

Fresh from the leading Circuses and Hippodromes of Europe and America in conjunction with the old favorites.

TO BE SEEN BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Grandest Array of Riders, Acrobats, Athletes, Turners, Tumblers, Gymnasts, Vaulters, Horizontal Bar Performers, &c., over assembled beneath Canvas.

To be seen by electric light to-night!

IN THE MENAGERIE DEPARTMENT.

Will be found an extensive collection of living wild beasts, including a den of ferocious

PERFORMING ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!

THIS SENSATIONAL FEATURE OF

Chiarini's Great Show.

Cannot be seen in any other travelling Menagerie on the Globe.

AN EDUCATED ZEBRA FROM AFRICA.

A SOUTH AMERICAN GAZELLE.

A BLACK BEAR FROM THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

A BLACK TIGER FROM THE JUNGLES OF CENTRAL INDIA.

Two Elephants from Ceylon.

ROYAL BABY TIGERS,

ONLY A FEW WEEKS OLD.

A KANGAROO THE WONDERFUL ANIMAL OF AUSTRALIA.

MONSTER LIVING SERPENTS FROM BRAZIL.

Various species of MONKEYS, APES and BABOONS, that are Educated to Ride the

BEAUTIFUL LILLIPUTIAN SHETLAND PONIES.

IN A STEEPLE CHASE.

THIS COMPANY WILL PERFORM EVERY NIGHT.

Doors open at 8 O'clock.—Performance to commence at 9 punctually.

AND ON

Wednesdays and Saturdays—Afternoon Performances.

Doors open at 3 o'clock.—Performance to commence at 4 o'clock.

Plan of the Seats can be seen at the Circus Ticket Office, where Tickets will be on sale to-day and daily from 9 A. M.

accommodating Parties who may wish to secure Seats in advance

CHILDREN UNDER TEN AND SOLDIER UNDER THE RANK OF OFFICERS, HALF PRICE.

Prices of Admission.

BOXES WITH SIX CHAIRS	...	Rs. 30
SINGLE CHAIR IN BOX	...	... 5
DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS	...	... 4
SECOND DRESS CIRCLE	...	... 3
STALLS (Carpetted Seats)	...	... 2
FIRST GALLERY	...	... 1
SECOND ,,	...	As 8

Children under 10 years half price except to Boxes and Second Gallery

NOTICE OF SALE

AT

RAMPORE BEAULEAH, RAJSHAHYE,

OF

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

MESSRS. STEEL McINTOSH & Co., (*In Liquidation*)

versus

The Estate of MRS. E. R. MASEYK, & MESSRS. MASEYK.

The rights, title, and interests of the judgement-debtors, consisting of an undivided 10 annas share in the undermentioned Zemindaries, Putnees, Jotes and Indigo Factories, &c., &c., will be sold in the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahye, on Monday, the 16th January 1882.

The Liquidators of Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co., who own the remaining 6 annas share of the said property, hereby notify that if fair and adequate prices are offered at the said Civil Court Sale, the purchaser or purchasers will have the option of taking over the said remaining 6 annas share at the same time at proportionate rates, and engage to sell and convey their said share as aforesaid.

The special attention of Capitalists is invited to this sale of very valuable landed estates.

Lot No.	Malda Collectorate Towjee No.	NAMES OF MEHALS.	Area of 16 annas share.	Steet Jummah.	Sudder Jummah.
		ZEMINDARIES.	Bigas	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	9	Mouza Bansbarria ...	283 0	160 13 6	23 6 6
2	15	Kismat Perguunah Babadurpore ...	716 0	268 8 9	158 4 0
3	51	Kismat Pergunnah Dogachee ...	3818 0	1489 3 8	308 14 0
4	112	Mouza Jogodalla ...	562 0	231 5 0	53 14 0
5	198	Pergunnah Pardear, 13g. 2k. share ...	6804 0	169 9 11	54 0 0
6	244	Mouza Goamalty, with a demi-upper-roomed dwelling house and two valuable Malda Mango Tree Gardens ...	1231 0	441 10 6	133 6 0
7	341	Inglish Biaspore Jageer Ron Singh Sepoy ...	12 13	136 1 5	5 1 0
8	479	Mouza Amanat Inglish ...	5187 6	1019 1 8	691 12 0
13	555	Kismat Sahabajpore	2973 0	1282 8 5	703 9 0
14	497	Turuff Joyrampore...	1266 0	287 13 6	210 6 0
15 16 17	525 526 544	Turuff Hamidpore (with the exception of Hurishpore Bissenpore) ...	1260 0	3593 5 1	874 0 0
18	543	Berodi Kakreebadha	1128 0	101 4 0	81 3 0
19	37	Karia Chandpore, 15 g. share ...	1804 0	72 11 9	35 10 3
24	472	NowbharatteeChandpore Khasmehal, 2as. 15g. share, properietary title ... Also several small Jagrees and Lakherajes	4361 0	332 1 9	236 1 6
		PUTNEES			
25	89&44	Pergunnah Hablidanda and Domaichuck ...	10809 0	3060 2 4	1280 0 0
26	225	Mouza Hosnabad Degore, 9as. 15g. ...	2440 0	508 9 4	220 0 0
28	...	JoteGopallee 5as 10g. 3kr. 1kt, share ...	1325 0	295 11 11	132 13 0
		JOTES			
32	...	Jote in MouzaTiskattee, Pergunnah Kamalabarree ...	1416 0	1238 8 6	550 0 0
68 & 69	...	Jote Aananda Mohun Sen & Krishnaharry Dey in Lakhipore...	1220 0	472 12 7	244 8 0
33	...	Jote in Bag Doorgapore with Doorgapore Factory vats, &c &c. ...	16 0	.....	58 8 0
34	...	Jote in Khalishah with Chandny Factory vats, house mango garden and compound ...	274 13½	126 7 1	136 9 9
37	...	Jote in Biashpore Gougapat with Goamalty Factory vats &c &c ...	24 14½	.....	17 0 3
39	...	Jote in Chundipore with Rampore Factory vats and a pucca house ...	36 1	.....	36 0 3
59	...	Jote in Pardear with Kalliachuck Factory vats &c and a small upper-roomed dwelling house ...	15 14	....	53 4 9
61	...	Jote in Alipore with Kalliachuck Sudder Office compound including a large convenient upper-roomed dwelling house and extensive pucca out-offices &c &c ...	24 11	.....	43 2 10
62	...	Jote in Hamidpore with Sahibgunge Factory vats &c &c	16 17	.....	12 0 0
		ALSO SEVERAL OTHER JOTES			

Further particulars and information can be obtained on application to

G. S. SYKES,
Zemindaree Agent,
Kalliachuck, Maldah

December 1881.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART-MANUFACTURES, 1882.

will be opened by

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY

in the

INDIAN MUSEUM, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD,

ON

Wednesday the 4th January 1882.

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission to the opening ceremony can only be obtained by the holders of Season Tickets, which tickets may be had from the undersigned, at the Bengal Club, on the following terms :—

Family Ticket :—To admit the Head of the family, and all the ladies, and also all the children under 12 years of age, belonging to said family :—Rs 5.

Double Ticket :—To admit a Lady and gentleman :—Rs. 4

Single Ticket :—Rs 3.

No Season Ticket is Transferable.

Further particulars will be announced hereafter.

H. T. PRINSEP.
Chairman of the Committee.

!!! PATENT COUGH PILLS !!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1 ; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*. To be had of

STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Excelsior Horse or Hand Power Lawn Mowers.

8 inches.....	Rs.	40	18 inches.....	Rs.	110
10 „	„	50	20 „	„	125
12 „	„	65	25 „ With shafts		
14 „	„	80	and seat...	„	300
16 „	„	95	30 „ „ „ ...	„	400

Grass Boxes if required.

For	14 and 16"	18"	20"	inch.
	Rs. 8	10	12	each.

Garden Rollers.

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	inches
Rs.	50	60	70	80	90	110	150	200	each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting.

Mesh	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	1⅝	2	inch.
Rs.	2	1-4	1	0-14	0-10	0-8	0-8	p. yd. 2ft. wide
	3	1-14	1-8	1-4	0-15	0-12	0-12	„ 3 „ „

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.
4 Inches Galvanized Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

Garden Watering.

	1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	Qts.
Rs.	2-8	3-8	4	4-8	5-4	6-8	6	6-8	8-12	10-8	Each.	

Glenny Watering Pots.

2	3	4	6	Quarts
3	3-8	4	5	Each.

Edging Knives, Handled.
Rs. 3-0 each.

Transplanting Tools.
Rs. 3-12 each

Scythes.
Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 6-0
Extra Stones, As, 8, each.

10 per cent. Discount of the above prices for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.